The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3701 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Galway Line to Go Into Operation Next Month.

Heavy Insurance Losses in England Through the Depredations of the Rebel Pirates.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA AGAIN.

Interesting Debate in Parliament Regarding the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. Cobden Announces the Building of Two Iron-Clads for the Rebels at Liverpool.

He Apprehends a War with the United States.

The British Government Defended by Mr. Layard and Lord Palmerston.

Important Letter from Secretary Welles.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 25th ult., and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at 4:30 P. M. to-day. She has 23 passengers for Halifax and 50 Boston.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Galway line goes into operation on the 18th of August. The steamship *Hibernian* sails on that day for Boston, and the *Adriatic* follows on the 1st of September for New-York.

The Marine Insurance Companies have reported a loss of £150,000 sterling by the capture of the ship *B. F. Hoxie*.

The Captains of the ships *Red Gauntlet* and *Hoxie* had reached Falmouth, on board the ship *Mariana*, from Montevideo.

The *Shipping Gazette* says the owners of the *Alexandra* have applied to the Board of Customs for the release of the vessel and compensation for her detention; but it is said that the application cannot be entertained until a bill of exceptions is disposed of at the next term of the Court.

An Anti-Southern Association has been formed at Manchester to counteract the influence and correct the misrepresentation of the advocates of the slaveholders Confederacy and to employ all means against the recognition of the Confederate States.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that with GRANT's army free to coöperate with ROSECRANS there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Confederates, unless LEE is able to reverse their misfortunes by a great victory.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, the subject of the Foreign Enlistments act was introduced by Mr. COBDEN, who referred to the proceedings of the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Virginia*, all built in British ports for the Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron-clad ships were now being built at Liverpool for the same purpose; and he believed that if they were allowed to leave England, the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. American shipping had a most become valueless in consequence of the seizures made by the Confederate cruisers; and he implored the Government to take steps to prevent the departure of these vessels. *He was informed that the American Government took note of value of every vessel captured and debited it to Her Majesty Government.* He was further informed that the American Minister *had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American shipowners for their losses.* No doubt the claim was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government. Out of disputed claims of this nature an expensive and disastrous war might result.

Mr. LAYARD, referring more particularly to the case of the *Alabama*, said everything had been done in broad daylight. He taunted Mr. COBDEN with pursuing a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, would put a stop in England to a legitimate branch of industry. *He accused the Americans of having built ships-of-war for Russia during the Crimean War, and with raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.*

Lord PALMERSTON defended the course which the Government had taken, and said *he could see no distinction in principle between selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates.* He appealed to the principle laid down on the subject by the Americans themselves. It was, of course, true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, *but the Government had carved out that law to the best of their ability*; and that law, which they saw no reason to alter to suit the emergencies of a foreign Power, *they would continue to enforce, as far as it was possible for them to do so.*

Mr. COBDEN was prevented on a point of form from reading a letter from GIDEON WELLES in Parliament. The letter is, nevertheless, published in the papers. It is dated the 19th of April last, and is addressed to CHARLES SUMNER, and refers to Mr. LAIRD's statement in Parliament that his firm had been approached in 1861 by the agents of the Federal Government relative to building war vessels for the North. Mr. WELLES asserts that neither directly nor indirectly was any application made by his authority to Mr. LAIRD's or any other foreign shipbuilders for the construction of vessels for the American Government. Advances were made to him, however, on behalf of numerous English and other foreign shipbuilders, but he declined in every instance any proposition to build or procure to be built vessels for the Federal navy abroad.

Mr. LAIRD asserts that he is prepared to maintain the truth of his former statement, and offers to place the proof in Lord PALMERSTON's hands.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON made some explanations regarding the questions between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation. He said every effort would be made by England to keep the dispute within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt the effort would be successful, and no apprehension of immediate or remote danger.

Sir C. WOOD made an annual statement of the Indian finances. The income and expenditure nearly balanced, the deficit being only £50,000 sterling. The current year gave promise of a large surplus.

The *Times'* correspondent in the South says it is the design of the Confederate Government that Great Britain shall henceforward have no fresh Consuls in the Confederate States who derive their authority from Washington, and are forbidden, as it were, under protest, to show respect or courtesy to the *de facto* authorities at Richmond. England must make up her mind to forgo many Consular functionaries in Secessia, or to derive from her future Consuls the power to act from the only authority which exercises sway in Secessia—that is JEFF. DAVIS.

It is asserted that another Royal alliance is arranged between England and Russia.

Several wealthy manufacturing firms are preparing specimens of cables, and will tender them for the Atlantic Telegraph cable; but it is thought that GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co. will obtain the contract, as they have offered that the Directors of the Telegraph Company may, or they will purchase the materials, and be paid each week the exact cost of the value and the wages of the men, and when they have laid the cable successfully, they shall receive for their time, services and profit 20 per cent. of the actual cost in shares, to be delivered them in installments during a period of twelve months, provided the cable continues in good working order. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co. have shown confidence in the enterprise by subscribing £65,000 sterling of the stock.

A large and influential deputation of merchants bankers and members of Parliament waited upon the Duke of Somerset on the 24th, at the Admiralty, to, ask use of Government ships to lay the cable next Summer. The deputation was introduced to the Duke by RICHARD COBDEN, who takes great interest in the enterprise.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Paris papers continue to evince a strong war feeling. The *Siecle* regards the Russian reply as a defiance. Great irritation is also reported at Vienna.

It is asserted that the French Government has resolved on the terms of response to GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch, and would forthwith communicate the same to England and Austria.

The insurgent leader, WYSOTZKI, had been arrested at Lemberg. There had been numerous other arrests and domiciliary visits there.

The *Posener Zeitung* advocates the establishment of a state of siege in seven frontier districts of the Duchy of Posen.

At Warsaw the judges and civil assistants in legal examinations, had been replaced by the military. The *knout* is employed to extort confessions from prisoners.

The latest intelligence asserts that England, France and Austria were in active communication, and the accord was perfect.

The *Paris Siecle* has received a second warning for recommending a *plebiscite* of the whole French people, for or against the war for Poland.

Additional correspondence on the Polish question has been published in England.

Lord NAPIER, writing from St. Petersburg July 18th, gives an account of an interview with GORTSCHAKOFF. Lord NAPIER represented to the Prince that the tenor of his reply would probably be considered unsatisfactory in England, and endeavored to obtain some explanations which might might modify its character. GORTSCHAKOFF said he could accede to nothing which would give the Western Powers any right whatever to interfere in Russian affairs.

A dispatch from Count RECHBERG communicated to Earl RUSSELL as late as the 24th of July, is given. It states that the Cabinet of Vienna had already declared at St. Petersburg that the concert established between the three powers constituted a connection between them from which Austria could not disengage herself in order to negotiate separately with Russia.

Polish affairs were debated in both Houses of the English Parliament on the 24th, and general dissatisfaction was expressed at the Russian reply. Lord MALMESBURY blamed the Government for not pursuing the policy of non-intervention adopted towards America.

The London *Times* and *Herald* continue to write in an anti-war strain, and contend that the English and French interests in the question are not identical.

The *Times*, in its city article, says that the general impression is that a war for Poland, instead of being for a principle in which all nations concur, would be simply the result of agitation. Any attempt to coerce Russia to give up territory, or even grant concessions to insurgents in the field, while there was no similar attempt made on behalf of the Confederate States, which are actually represented by a responsible Executive and Legislature of two or three years' standing, would, it is believed, appear to all solid and influential classes in England so anomalous that it would be impossible for any Ministry long to survive such a policy.

FRANCE.

The Empress has gone to Nichy.

The Bourse, on the 24th, opened firm and closed heavy and lower, at 66f. 80c.

AUSTRIA.

The Lower House urgently recommends the Government to take into consideration the petition of LANGIEWICZ for liberation.

ITALY.

Turin journals state that GARIBALDI's health is almost completely restored.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, July 25.

The *Ellora*, with the heavy portion of the above mail passed Hurst Castle at 10 P. M.

GREECE.

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 25.

According to the telegraphic advices received here from Copenhagen, the Danish Government had no intention of requesting a foreign military occupation of Greece.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

PARIS, Saturday, July 25.

La France, of this evening, publishes an article headed "Diplomacy and Poland," in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not said its last words in the affairs of Poland. "But," continues *La France*, "even should diplomacy fail, the result already obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalitions against France. Now the knot is cut. Those who were against, now are with us. Russia may see in her isolated position the triumph of the great interest placed under the guardian shape of Europe."

The *Pays* confirms the news of a forced loan of 300,000 roubles having been decreed by the National Government of Poland.

The same paper announces the arrest in Hungary of three Russian emissaries, who were endeavoring to foment a disturbance.

The Russian Government has made considerable purchase of provisions of all kinds. It has already prohibited the exportation of corn, flour and cattle.

The official documents relating to the affairs of the armies have been published in Paris to-day. They comprise a report of the Minister of the Interior; a note of M. DE FARTIERS to the Italian Ministry, dated 12th of July; two dispatches of the Chevalier DE NIGRA, the Italian Embassador at Paris, to the *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, dated July 14 and 15; a note embodying the opinion of the law officers on the question; a note of Signor Viscount VENOSTA, dated 19th of July, and lastly, the report of the Chevalier DE NIGRA, dated July 22. It appears by these documents that, by virtue of the Convention of 1861, Italy delivers up the five brigand chiefs, while France promises to keep them in prison during the examination of the demand for their extradition, under which the brigands were received on board the French man-of-war.

The *Globe* in a leader extols the firmness of the Austrian Cabinet on the Polish question, and hints that Russia may reverse her policy when convinced of the unity of the remonstrances.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says public opinion is prepared for war, and the Czar and his advisers think war probable.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says no one at Paris can discover any issue but immediate war.

The French *Debats* considers it probable that at this moment the cabinet of Vienna hold in their hands peace or war.

It is certain that the draft of the French answer to Russia has been sent to London and Vienna. A Cabinet Council was held in London yesterday afternoon.

On the London Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon Consols closed at 92 11-16@92 13-16. Market firm all around.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 24.

The steamer *Bavaria*, from New-York, passed Hurst Castle at 4:15 P. M.

The steamer *China*, from New-York, arrived off Queenstown at 9 P. M. on Saturday.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 25.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 52,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ¼d.@½d. higher for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. higher for other descriptions. Of the sales, 11,500 bales were to speculators, and 9,000 to exporters. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	22½d.
Fair Mobile	23½d.	Middling Mobile	21½d.
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	21½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 251,000 bales, of which 40,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is buoyant, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is firmer. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: FLOUR firm, and prices 6d. higher; American quoted at 21s.@25s. WHEAT tending upward and holders demanding an advance. White Western and Southern 10s.@11s. CORN steady; Mixed 27s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BOULT, ENGLISH & Co., and others report: BEEF active and 2s. 6d.@5s. higher. PORK steady. BACON buoyant and 6d.@2s. higher. LARD steady at 36s.@36s. 6d. TALLOW active at 6d.@1s. higher; sales 43s. 3d.@43s. BUTTER quiet but steady.

PRODUCE.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES quiet but steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull and unchanged. RICE inactive. LINSEED still advancing. LINSEED OIL firm and unchanged. COD OIL steady, at £50. ROSIN steady, at 2s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—no sales.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report PETROLEUM dull and easier; sales at 2s. 3d. for Refined and £16 10s. for Crude.

LONDON, Saturday, July 25.

Baring's Circular reports: Breadstuffs steady. Iron steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee still advancing, and 6d.@1s. higher. Rice quiet, but steady. Tea steady. Tallow buoyant, and at 1s. 6d. higher; sales at 43s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer, at 10s. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; sales at 2s. 4d for refined. Sperm Oil dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil steady. Linseed has an upward tendency.

GROVES & TODD report Provisions firmer. Butter firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Barings' report American Securities inactive, except Railroad Stocks and Bonds, for which there is an active request. They quote Illinois Central Shares, 27 discount; Erie Shares, 64½; New-York Central, 76@77; U. S. Fives, 65.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £129,000. Consols closed at 92¾ for money.

HAVRE, Friday, July 24.

COTTON—Sales of the week 14,500 bales. The market opened irregular, but closed steady and unchanged; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 300 fr.; do. *bas*, 274 fr. Stock 26,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 25—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at ⅛d. higher than on Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—Have an upward tendency, except Corn, which is steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

PRODUCE—Generally advancing. Tallow active and tending upward.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—Evening.

Consols for Money, 92⅝@92¾. Illinois Central Shares, 27@26 discount. Eries, 63½@64½.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols, on the 24th, opened firm, advanced ⅛, but closed flat and weak, under the influence of the Polish question. Money unchanged.

THE KENTUCKY STATE ELECTION.

Union Majority in the State About 20,000.

CINCINNATI, Monday, August 3.

The election in Kentucky, as far as known, passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

In Paris for Governor—Bramlette (Union) has 296 votes; Wickliffe (Democrat) 21. For Congress—Clay (Union) 306; Buckner (Dem.) 22; Boyle (Union) 1.

Maysville—Bramlette, 353; Wickliffe, 3. For Congress—Wadsworth (Union) 312; Brown, 21.

Lexington—Bramlette, 618; Wickliffe, 107; Clay, 583; Buckner, 161; Boyle, 12.

Georgetown—Bramlette, 349; Wickliffe, 355; Clay, 305; Buckner, 299; Boyle, 12.

Nicholasville—Bramlette, 152; Wickliffe, 2; Clay, 127; Buckner, 19; Boyle, 16.

Cynthiana—Bramlette, 135; Wickliffe, 67. Congress—Menzies, (Dem.,) 174; Smith, (Union,) 160.

Covington—Bramlette, 1,385; Wickliffe, 59. Congress—Smith, 1,331; Menzies, 55; Leathers, 29.

The Union majority in the State will, be about 20,000. Brutus Clay is certainly elected.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 3.

The election for State officers passed off quietly today. Bramlette's majority over Wickliffe for Governor, in this city, is 2,380. The neighboring districts as far as heard from, give large Union majorities.

End of the Rebel Raid in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 3.

Only ten wagons were captured and burned by SCOTT's rebels at Stamford, Ky., instead of sixty, as reported.

The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says: SCOTT's raid is concluded.

Some 300 rebels effected a crossing of the Cumberland, leaving stolen wagons and other property behind them.

Four hundred prisoners, captured from SCOTT's command, passed through Frankfort to-day, for Louisville.

Disastrous Mistake.

UNION TROOPS FIRING INTO EACH OTHER.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 3.

Capt. HARVEY, at Westport, learning that it was the intention of the guerrillas to attack a large train which left Kansas City for Santa Fe in the latter part of July, started in pursuit with one company of Kansas Volunteers. He overtook the train, and finding that it had been robbed, started in pursuit of the robbers, when he came up to Capt. COLEMAN with a company of the Ninth Kansas regiment, who had come from Santa Fe to meet the train. Each supposed they had found the enemy. Capt. COLEMAN drew up his men in line of battle, ordered a charge, and a severe fight ensued, in which many were killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

Progress of the Siege of Charleston.

Cummings Point Severely Bombarded by the Ironsides and Two Monitors.

Fort Sumter and Two Rebel Batteries Engaged.

A Counter Bombardment of Our Works on Morris Island.

THE EXPEDITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 3.

The Richmond *Whig* of Aug. 1 has been received here, and contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 31.

Cumming's Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing at about 10 o'clock. The *Ironsides* and two Monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted until about 3 P. M., when the vessels withdrew. Batteries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded in Battery Gregg. The battery is not materially injured.

There was no firing on James Island to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner. BEAUREGARD visited the James Island works to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 31.

A heavy bombardment was commenced at daybreak on the enemy's works on Morris Island, Wagner continuing until 2 o'clock, when it ceased.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WELDON, N. C., Wednesday, July 29.

At last accounts the Yankees were retreating below Jackson, destroying bridges as they went.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Private Reconnoissance.

A private letter received in this City, dated July 29, says:

"I went yesterday to Block Island and made a reconnoissance from the tallest tree there. Block Island is between James Island and Morris Island, and distant from the former about 1,000 yards. I saw from my elevated position that the rebels were erecting a line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, along the river. I could look over into Charleston and see what was going on there quite plainly. It is the nearest view I have yet had of Charleston, but our brave boys will take a nearer one and astonish the rebels."

IMPORTANT FROM THE BERMUDAS.

Arrival of the Florida at St. Georges.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

We have received files of Bermuda papers to July 25. They furnish us the following extracts:

THE FLORIDA.

From the Bermudian, July 25.

No inconsiderable amount of excitement was experienced throughout the community, when it became known as a settled fact that the renowned Confederate steamer *Florida* had arrived in our waters, and much eagerness was manifested to obtain a sight of this wonderful and almost ubiquitous vessel. She arrived in Five Fathom Hole, on Wednesday last, and on Thursday morning entered the port of St. Georges, having previously obtained the permission of His Excellency the Governor. She comes, we understand, to effect some repairs to her machinery, and also to obtain a supply of coal.

The *Florida* is a fine-looking vessel, she is bark rigged, and from her build can evidently, "Walk the waters like a thing of life." Her armament consists of six broadside and two pivot guns. She saluted the forts and batteries on her arrival, which courtesy they did not fail to return. All those who have visited her speak highly of the politeness which they received from her officers and crew. Previous information respecting Capt. MAFFIT, her Commander, represented him as being a gentleman of most affable and agreeable manners, and a closer acquaintance fully corroborates the assertion.

A melancholy ceremonial followed close on the entrance of the *Florida* into St. Georges, the consignment to their last resting place of the remains of one of her officers, Ass't.-Paymaster J. L. LYNCH, who died of consumption on the 13th inst. The body was brought on shore in a boat, and was followed to the grave by his brother officers, a portion of the crew of the vessel, and several of the inhabitants of the town.

The *Bermudian* of the same date has the following paragraph:

"We are sorry to learn that the usually quiet, good old town of St. Georges has, during the past week, presented a scene of riot and lawlessness. A state of things which must be most annoying to the residents, and which, if allowed to go on unchecked, cannot fail to exert a demoralizing and contaminating influence. The crews of several vessels at present in port, are, as far as we have been informed, the sole actors in those disgraceful fights which have occurred. Sailors are proverbially unmanagable when on shore, and especially so when under the influence of strong drink, of which they can, without leave or hinderance imbibe, until almost every vestige of humanity is effaced, and they become either demons or brutes. Surely it is a necessity that if the present police establishment be inadequate, it should be at once augmented in sufficient force for the preservation of order and tranquility."

QUARRELING OVER A WRECKED REBEL PRIZE.

From the Barbados Liberal, June 23.

A boat arrived here on Saturday with a lieutenant, a midshipman, and nine seamen of the Confederate war steamer *Florida*. They were the prize crew, it seems, of a Federal vessel that had been captured by the *Florida*, and espying that morning one of the Federal war ships that had been hovering about the port, they fired the prize, and took to their boat to prevent recapture. The burning vessel, sometime after drifted ashore on the St. Philip's coast, and has been the occasion, we regret to say, of a serious disturbance between the laborers in the neighborhood and the police, in the attempt of the former to appropriate the cargo, consisting of flour, cornmeal, provisions, &c., as a waif of the sea, sent providentially for their especial benefit in these hard times. The vessel is a bark, with two decks, a round stern, painted black, between 300 and 400 tons. Her masts are still standing, and only a part of her upper decks and sides burnt. We have heard that a writ has been issued by the Vice-Admiralty Court, directing Mr. TURLING, the Marshal, to take possession, on the part of the Crown, of the vessel and cargo as derelict, for the protection of all parties concerned.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The ship news column of the *Bermudian* gives us the following information regarding the movements of the blockade-runners:

PORT OF ST. GEORGE—ARRIVED.

July 7—Steamer *Ella*, [illegible], Halifax; ballast.

July 8—Brig *Factor*, HEATH, Boston; assorted cargo. Agents, Messrs. [illegible] & HYLAND.

July 9—Confederate steamer *R. E. Lee*, WILKINSON, Wilmington; 553 bales cotton, turpentine and tobacco.

July 12—Steamer *Hansa*, RANDLE, London; general cargo. Agent, J. T. BOURNE, Esq.

July 18—Steamer *Venus*, GOLDSCHMIDT, Wilmington, 780 bales cotton and 43 bbls. turpentine. Agent, JOHN T. BOURNE, Esq.

July 19—Steamer *Spaulding*, SAYLES, St. John, N. B.; general cargo.

SAILED.

July 8—Steamer *Emma*, LESLIE, Nassau; general merchandise.

July 9—Brig *Resolution*, TAYLOR, Liverpool; 601 bales cotton, 2,600 lbs. arrowroot.

Confederate steamer *Lady Davis*, GAYLE, Nassau; general merchandise.

July 11—Confederate steamer *Eugenie*, FRY, Nassau; general merchandise.

MEMORANDA.

The steamer *Spaulding*, Capt. SAYLES, 7 days from St. John, N. B., bound to Nassau, put into St. George's on Sunday last, in want of coals, provisions and repairs.

The iron steamer *Clyde* arrived at Wilmington on the 1st inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

In Demarara, the City of Georgetown had been visited by a devastating fire, the most destructive which had occurred, it is said, since the year 1828. It originated in a building which had been a resort for the most depraved characters of the place, and is supposed to have been caused by the overturning of a lamp in a scuffle among gamblers, who fled and left the flames to rage unheeded. The fire was discovered a little before 12 o'clock on the night of the 17th ult., and before 2 o'clock, despite the strenuous exertions of the towns-people, powerfully assisted by the military, some thirteen houses had been destroyed. Several poor people have lost their all, and are reduced to a state of the utmost destitution. The amount of property destroyed is said to be about $70,000. The exports of produce from January 1 to June 21 have been: Sugar, 3,022 hhds., 1,737½ tcs., 6,409 bbls., 14,406 bags; Rum, 14,391 punch., 2,046 hhds., 1,257 bbls.; Molasses, 1,775 casks; Timber, 183,711 cubic feet; Charcoal, 14,124 bbls.; Coconuts, 237,243; Shingles, 3,869,790.

In Antigua Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated on the 26th May. A grand fancy ball was given by the Governor and his lady, which was attended by about two hundred and fifty persons. The *Times* of May 23, reports the wreck at Barbuda of the French brig *Perseverance*, bound from Macao with one hundred and fifteen Chinese imigrants for Cuba. They had found their way to Antigua, where they appeared to wish to remain, and offers of from £5 to £7 10s. per head were made by the planters for them, but were refused by the Captain. Ultimately the immigrants took the matter into their own hands, positively refused to leave, and engaged with the planters at sums varying from £4 to £8 each.

Barbadoes was suffering from drought, and the young canes were being injured for want of rain. The total crop of sugar, it was thought, would amount to 40,000 hogsheads. The general health of the island was good.

From Jamaica we learn that a bill had been introduced for the purpose of amending the Constitution, which had occasioned a sharp and lengthy debate, and given rise to much acrimony and ill-feeling; also that those members who voted in favor of it were personally assailed by the newspapers.

AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYERS.

Visit of the Alabama to Bahia—Noronha—Protest of the United States Minister—Its Result—Prisoners Landed—The Revolution in Uruguay—Cotton—Affairs in Paraguay—The R. R. Works Progressing—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S A., Saturday, June 13, 1863.

The ripple on the bosom of the Atlantic, raised by the pirate *Alabama*, has reached the harbor of Buenos Ayres. Vessels bound here have escaped in unexpected numbers. Thus far we have lost but one, and that was laden with lumber and insured in an English insurance office. Freight in American bottoms is not at all easy to be obtained. As far as we have yet heard, there have not any vessels from this port been lost when homeward bound. We have several times had rumors of pirates being near and on the route from this port to New-York, but it has been a false alarm generally.

There must be reasons for it. Many of the vessels trading here are owned in Baltimore by persons sympathizing with the South. Moreover, the cargoes carried on the route are not valuable, and there is very little specie conveyed. Nevertheless, there has been a visit made south of the line as far as Bahia, in Brazil, by one of the pirates. The *Alabama* landed there 83, passengers and crews of various vessels. Among the former was a United States Consul, who was going to Shanghai, and there were three ladies and several children. The ship *Oneida* was one of her most recent captures. The *Alabama* had 150 men and 22 officers, six 32-pounders, one rifled 100-pounder and one 60. She can so change position of guns as to fire a broadside of seven guns. Capt. SEMMES had all the men of the captured crews in irons.

Gen. WEBB, United States Minister, had complained to the Emperor of the aid and comfort given the *Alabama* at the Island of Noronho, a little Brazilian watering place near the equator. The Captain of the Port of Noronho was censured, dismissed and ample assurances were given Gen. WEBB that in future the privateers should find no favor in Brazil.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

The revolution in Uruguay progresses almost without an obstacle. No important battle has been fought, no prisoners have been taken, very few outrages have been committed, and so feeble has been the resistance of the Government that the suspicion has gained ground that the President has a private understanding with the revolutionary General. The insurgents are within a few leagues of the Capital, and so averse are the National Guard to fighting that it is not at all likely that any battle will be fought. The most probable result is, that the National troops will pass over rather than fight, and that when the rebel General has the largest force he will proceed to organize a new Government.

The Administration of President BERRO has been marked by mildness toward his enemies and vigor in developing the resources of the country. Gen. FLORES also, when he was President many years ago, was a good President, and there is not much fear of bad government whichever party may succeed.

The excitement about cotton-raising in this country still continues. There is but little probability of cotton being grown in the province of Buenos Ayres, but in the upper provinces, and all along the river, there must be cotton growing. But labor is dear, and when peace is restored and the South begins to grow cotton, it can be raised cheaper than here, and it will be a better article. Paraguay could raise good cotton, but the people are so averse to labor it is not likely to become an important export. The last packet carried 2,000 pounds of ginned cotton to England. But it is of much more importance to Paraguay that the same packet carried thirty-five lads to England, to be educated.

The present is for this great valley the age of railroad building. Three great lines leading out of this city are under contract for extension, and of two of them several leagues are in operation. The tram-way from the Custom-house to the principal railroad depot will be carrying passengers before this reaches your readers. The Central Argentine Railroad employs 100 men, and as soon as laborers can be sent out from Europe there will be five times that number at work.

It is a disgrace to Buenos Ayres that in the National Congress there is more opposition to the great railroad projects from Buenos Ayrean delegates than from delegates from the interior provinces. President MITRE went to Rosario to attend the inauguration of the Central Railroad. A resolution of censure was introduced into the House, but it failed to pass. The vote of censure was 8 to 31; of that 8 there were 6 from Buenos Ayres.

At the beginning of this month this city was enlightened by *nine* new periodicals of various languages, and in various interests. Many of them must perish—most of them ought to die young. On the evening of June 1, there occurred an eclipse of the moon, without the least warning. Not an almanac in the city predicted such an event. The editor of a daily, who is editor of an almanac also, made a note of it, and recorded the event after it was past!

Americans who have resided here, and there are many such in the United States, will regret to hear of the death of Mr. JAMES GIBSON, of this city. He was a Scotchman by birth, but had resided in the United States. For many years he was one of the chief supporters of the American Church in this city. He died of consumption, May 21.

EDWARD H. HOPKINS, Esq., well known both in North and South America, has obtained a valuable concession from the Government for the construction of docks, wharves, warehouses, &c., in and near the City of Buenos Ayres.

WM. T. LIVINGSTON, Esq., formerly of New-York, one of our most respected Americans, was lately married to Mrs. CLARISSA PLUMMER, a name known in Boston.

ALFRED H. MINTURN, of the well-known name in New-York, is to be married in a few days to Miss DOMINICK, daughter of the late Capt. DOMINICK, formerly of Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. GOODFELLOW, the American clergyman in this city, has been out of his pulpit for nearly a month from ill health, but he is now rapidly recovering.

PROGRESS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

THE POSITION OF LEE.

It is again asserted, on the most undoubted authority, that the main body of LEE's army is encamped between Rapidan Station and Orange Court-house. It is positively known that this was the position of the rebel army on Wednesday last. LEE's real depot of supplies is at Gordonsville, but the latter point is now the place of distribution. Two divisions of LONGSTREET's corps now occupy Culpepper.

WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURGH.

It is officially stated that the total number of Union wounded in the three days' battles at Gettysburgh is about fourteen thousand. A fraction over two thousand wounded still remain in the hospitals there.

CORRESPONDENTS DRAFTED.

Among those drafted to-day were two newspaper correspondents, viz.: U. H. PAINTER, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and E. V. HOUSE, of the New-York *Tribune*.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 245.—1. All recruiting for infantry and artillery regiments of the regular army will hereafter be under the charge of the Superintendent of the General Service, who shall be a Brigadier-General of the Regular army.

2. The Superintendents of the regimental recruiting service shall be assistants to the Superintendent of the General Service, and shall command the depots of their regiments as at present located.

3. No more than two officers shall be detailed from each of the first ten infantry regiments, nor six from each of the remaining nine.

4. No more than three officers shall be detailed from each of the first four artillery regiments, nor four from the other one.

5. All officers and enlisted men who may become incapacitated for field service by wounds or disease, but who are still able to perform garrison or light duty, will be organized into invalid companies for the regiments to which they belong, and considered as constituting the permanent garrisons for their regimental depots.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 236.—1. A bureau will be attached to the War Department, to be designated the Cavalry Bureau.

2. This Bureau will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and of the provision for the mounts and remounts of the same.

3. The purchase of all horses for cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspection of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers.

4. Depots will be established for the reception, organization, and discipline of cavalry recruits and new regiments, and for the collection, care and training of cavalry horses. The depots will be under the general charge of the Cavalry Bureau.

5. Copies of inspection reports of cavalry troops, and such returns as may at any time be called for, will be sent to the bureau established by this order.

6. The enormous expense attending the maintenance of the cavalry arm points to the necessity of greater care and more judicious management on the part of cavalry officers, that their horses may be constantly kept up to the standard of efficiency for service. Great neglects of duty in this connection are to be attributed to officers in command of cavalry troops. It is the design of the War Department to correct such neglects, by dismissing from service officers whose inefficiency and inattention result in the deterioration and loss of the public animals under their charge.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

DRAFTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Drafting for the District of Columbia commenced this morning. A large crowd was in attendance, who were remarkably orderly. Intense interest was everywhere manifested.

Of the number drawn to-day by the draft in the First Ward, 574 are white, 306 are colored.

IMPROPER ENROLLMENTS.

According to the circular of Provost-Marshal-General FRY, whenever any drafted man shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he may have been enrolled, that he was improperly enrolled, having been when enrolled an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the 50 per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemptions arising under the second section of the Enrollment act.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION DELEGATES RECAPTURED.

The delegates of the Christian Commission, of this city, with a wagon, four-horse team, stores, &c., were captured by Mosby's cavalry, while stopping to feed at Fairfax. A dispatch from Gen. PATRICK to GEORGE H. STUART, reports their recapture, and safe arrival at his headquarters.

THE CALL FOR MILITIA.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant-General's Office:

The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia for six months service, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were called out by the President's Proclamation of June 15, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that on and after the promulgation of this order no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

Paymasters leave Washington to-morrow to pay the Army of the Potomac up to July 1.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts at the office of the Internal Revenue for July, exclusive of the tax on incomes, are nearly [illegible], considerably larger than for any previous month.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

GEN. FOREY'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

From Galignani.

The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army in Mexico:

MEXICO, June 10.

I have just entered Mexico at the head of the army. It is with a heart still thrilling with emotion that I hastily address this dispatch to your Excellency, to announce that the entire population of this capital has received the army with an enthusiasm approaching to delirium. The soldiers of France were literally overwhelmed with bouquets and wreaths, in a manner only to be conceived by those who witnessed the return of the army to Paris on the 14th August, 1859.

I have attended a *Te Deum*, with all the officers of the Staff, in the magnificent Cathedral, filled with an immense multitude; afterward the army, in admirable order, filed off before me to cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*"

After the filing off, I received the authorities in the Government palace, and received addresses from them. The population is eager for order, justice and true liberty. In my answers to its representatives, I promised them those blessings in the name of the Emperor.

By the very first opportunity, I shall have the honor of giving you more ample details of this reception, which is unequaled in history, and has the bearing of a political event of immense importance.

FOREY.

The official journal also publishes a long dispatch from Gen. FOREY, giving a detailed account of the operations of the expeditionary army from the 20th May to the 2d June. As many of the facts are already known to our readers, it will suffice to give the principal points of the report, which are as follows:

On the 21st May, being anxious to commence my movement on Mexico, and especially not to leave the allied troops exposed alone to the attack of the enemy, I sent off BERTHIER's brigade to San Martino, where it arrived the following day, and at once commenced forming a depot of provisions.

On the 22d, the Mexican General officers left Puebla for Vera Cruz, but as four of them had succeeded in making their escape, their escort was charged to keep vigilant guard by the way. On the same day I went over the part of the town against which our attack had been chiefly directed, and found it in a state of destruction difficult to describe, but caused perhaps less by our projectiles than by the works for the defence.

I have issued several decrees for the administrative and financial reorganization of Puebla, which have had the effect of restoring confidence among the population. The shops are again open, the merchandise which had been removed has reappeared, and the families which had fled are returning. The barricades have been removed, the buildings are being repaired, and the aspect of the town is daily improving.

On the 26th, Gen. BAZAINE, with CASTAGNY's brigade, left Puebla for San Martino, where he arrived next day and immediately occupied Puente Tezmelucan.

On the 27th, six Mexican Generals, who were prisoners, escaped by means of disguises obtained from dealers who had been authorized to sell them provisions. They are Gens. ORTEGA, LA LLAVE, PINSON, PATONI, GARCIA and PRIETO.

On the 30th Gen. BAZAINE established himself with his division at Puente Tezmelucan, and the same day I sent off from Puebla a convoy of 176 wagons loaded with stores and provisions to meet the First division at Buena Vista. On the 2d of June, Gen. DOUAY also left Puebla for the same place with a great quantity of *materiel* and stores.

On the same day the Consuls of Spain, Prussia and the United States came to me at Puebla, in the name of the Ayuntamiento of Mexico. They stated that JUAREZ and his government had left the capital on the evening of the 31st for San Luis de Potosi, and that 500 or 600 volunteers had taken arms to maintain order in the city. The Consuls requested, in the name of the inhabitants of Mexico, that I should occupy the city with French troops, and I accordingly sent orders to Gen. BAZAINE to that effect.

The garrison of Puebla will consist chiefly of the First regiment of Zouaves, a battalion of Marine infantry, a detachment of artillery, and 450 Mexican cavalry, under the superior command of Col. BRINCOURT.

The sanitary condition of the troops is good. Owing to the change of season we have rather more men on the sick list, but their affections are not of a serious nature. I have inspected the edifices appropriated to the sick, wounded and convalescent. They are spacious convents, and have been adapted for the purpose as well as our means admitted.

At the present date (June 2) there are 822 men in the hospitals at Puebla, and 382 convalescents there and at San Martino.

The losses in action since the beginning of the campaign are 18 officers and 167 men killed; 79 officers and 1,039 men wounded, several of the latter having since died of their wounds.

The works of the railway are advancing, but not so rapidly as I could desire. The number of men at work is 950. The rails have been laid for 500 metres, which makes the actual length of the line 6,100 metres. The earthworks are terminated for 10,600 metres. The line will probably be finished as far as La Pulga by the 15th of the present month.

I am completing my arrangements for leaving Puebla; though pushed on with all activity, they have taken more time than I could wish. The reorganization of Puebla, the revictualing of several points, and the necessity of waiting for convoys from Vera Cruz to be forwarded to Mexico, have taken up much time.

The majority of the troops, however, are already on the road; a strong column will start to-morrow with the rest, and I intend to leave Puebla on the 5th. Accept, &c.,

FOREY.

The Minister of Marine has received from Rear-Admiral ROSSE a dispatch dated from Sacrificios, June 16, in which he says:

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency that the sanitary state of our crews continues perfect; there has been no other case of yellow fever on board the *Bellone*, and, as usual, the moral condition of our sailors is excellent."

THE TROPHIES.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch addressed to the Emperor by "His Majesty's Orderly Officer on mission." No date is given, nor is anything said as to the place from which it has been forwarded, but the probability is that the officer in question is the Marquis DE GALLIFET, whose return home in the *Vera Cruz* steamer, with dispatches from the Mexican expeditionary army, was announced in previous letters:

SIRE: The 31st of May, on the approach of the Bazaine division, the Ex-President JUAREZ, fearing capture, fled in all haste with a few troops in the direction of San Luis de Potosi. Gen. BAZAINE then occupied the city, (Mexico,) into which the General-in-Chief made his entry on the 10th of June, at the head of the army, and accompanied by the Minister of France and Gen. ALMONTE. This triumphal march, in the midst of two hundred thousand inhabitants uttering cheers for the Emperor, the Empress, and French intervention, has produced a great sensation in the country.

I am charged to present to your Majesty—1. Five flags and thirteen banners, taken from the enemy at the assault of St. Xavier, and at the combat of San Pablo del Monte. 2. The silver keys of the City of Mexico, which are offered to your Majesty by the municipality of the place; and, 3. A letter from the General-in-Chief. Likewise, I have to present to the Prince Imperial a small 3-pounder rifled cannon, with its carriage and ammunition for thirty rounds. This cannon, taken at Puebla, is offered to his Imperial Highness by the army of Mexico.

THE EMPEROR AND THE NEWS.

A correspondent writing from Vichy, July 20, says:

"A copy of the dispatch addressed by Marshal FOREY to the Minister of War, announcing the triumphal entry of the French into Mexico, was posted up this morning at 9, in the gallery of the thermal establishment here. Immediately a number of the bathers, with a crowd of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, who had come into Vichy early, on account of its being Sunday, went to await the Emperor on his leaving the baths, and saluted him with acclamations. The Emperor crossed the park on his way to mass, having on his right Captain the Marquis DE GALLIFET, his orderly officer, who, as you are aware, had brought here the colors and flags taken from the Mexicans. This officer, who was severely wounded at Puebla, and who now walks with difficulty aided by two crutches, was received on his arrival by the Emperor, who said to him, on shaking his hand, '*Bon jour, Commandant.*' A bed was made up for the officer at the Imperial residence, and this morning, by a delicate attention, His Majesty sent to Moulins for a pair of the epaulettes worn by Commandants of the Staff, which were delivered to Capt. DE GALLIFET by Gen. DE BEVILLE, in the Emperor's name. At 11½ o'clock, after His Majesty's breakfast, at the moment in which a large number of people were assembled in the park, the band and a detachment of the Third regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard marched with the Mexican colors and flags through the park and the principal streets of the town. They were then carried to the principal church, where a *Te Deum* was sung; they were afterwards taken to the camp, where they remained all day planted by the side of the regimental colors."

THE PERILS OF RAILWAY TRAVELING IN ENGLAND.

From the London Globe.

The railway companies are sometimes assailed unjustly, and called to account for offences they have no power to prevent. But one of their special shortcomings has just been almost tragically illustrated on the Northwestern line. There is literally no security on any English railway against outrage, fire or murder. In a train going on at full speed on a 50 miles run some woman may be exposed to insult, a carriage floor may be growing too hot for its occupants, two or more persons may be engaged in a struggle for life, and beyond those exposed to insult or extreme peril not a soul may be aware of the fact. The driver is bent on keeping time; the guard is beyond reach. The loudest screams are swallowed up by the roar of the rapidly revolving wheels, and murder, or violence worse than murder, may go on to the accompaniment of a train flying along at sixty miles an hour. When it stops in due course, and not till then, the ticket collector coming up may find a second-class carriage converted into a "shambles." We are not romancing. The case has actually occurred. Two travelers, a Mr. MCLEAN and a Mr. WORLAND, took seats in a second-class carriage by the Friday night express from Liverpool to London. In the same compartment were a moody-looking Irishman and an elderly woman. The Irishman sat by one window, the woman near the other, and the two men between. Until the train passed Bletchley the sedate passenger was hardly noticed by the others. It is true that he had now and again talked to himself somewhat fiercely, and seemed to be threatening an invisible foe. Mr. MCLEAN and Mr. WORLAND glanced at him, and then continued in friendly chat. Now, it so happened that the man had been insane, and was rapidly growing insane again. A wild notion was fast acquiring the strength of a fixed idea. The two men, in familiar chat, were thieves planning how they could rob him, and he was resolving to be first in the field. There was some method in his madness, for he postponed the execution of his project until the train had fairly started on its last run to London. As soon as it had left Bletchley the maniac drew a knife and stabbed Mr. WORLAND in the head. He drew back his arm to repeat the stroke, when Mr. M'LEAN, who seems to have had his wits about him, knocked him back into his seat. Springing up, the maniac made another dash at the now insensible WORLAND; but here he was foiled again by M'LEAN, who gripped his throat and his armed hand, and a close combat began. All the time the train flew rapidly through the country. The woman sitting near the other window had done all she could to alarm the driver by wasting her screams on the morning air, and now lay insensible from the effect of terror. The madman drew the blade of his knife through the fingers of MCLEAN, and thrust with it wildly. WORLAND had now regained his senses, and he at once entered into the combat, getting behind the madman, and throwing him down. The maniac's yells were louder than those of the woman, they were continuous, but neither guard nor driver heard them. And so the tragedy continued, one long act, a raving maniac, held down by the two men, all covered with blood, lighted by a dim lamp and the gray dawn. For 40 long miles this scene lasted, seen by none except those engaged in the strife, until a ticket-collector, hastily opening the door, saw the two gashed and haggard men bending over the exhausted madman on the blood-stained floor. Since the French police found the body of a murdered judge in a railway carriage nothing so terrible has occurred. Of course the madman, for he must have been mad, was taken before a magistrate, and there he gave as a reason for his conduct the explanation we have already mentioned—he thought the two men were about to rob him. He turns out to be an Irish schoolmaster, MICHAEL LYONS by name, coming to London on a mixed errand of business and pleasure. It is said that he has been confined in an asylum for a year, and of course every inquiry will be made into his past life and character. He is now in the Bucks County jail. But, whether LYONS be mad or not, the share of the railroad company in the transaction is the same. They made it possible for the man to hold in his hand the lives of two fellow creatures for about an hour. MCLEAN and WORLAND might have got away had they been assailed at night in a dark wood. In a railway carriage they were penned up with a homicidal maniac, and could neither get help nor get away. LYONS might have struck a fatal blow at first, and had he done so, killing WORLAND, he would probably have succeeded in killing M'LEAN. The railway arrangements had provided that no help should come, and heavy responsibility rests upon the directors. It is true that there is no cause for general alarm. Yet who knows that he may not travel a long journey with some one liable to outbursts of madness? The remedy in this case, as in that of fire, is to enable the passenger to communicate with the guard, or the guard to have the run of the train. It is monstrous that, from no fault of their own, Her Majesty's subjects should be shut up for hours with murderers, thieves, ravishers, or madmen. The remedy should be applied, if not voluntarily, then by act of Parliament.—*Globe.*

SHOCKING DEATH OF ANOTHER FEMALE BLONDIN.

From the London Herald, July 23.

Aston-park, a short distance from Birmingham, was the scene of a sad occurrence on Monday evening. A woman, calling herself the "Female Blondin," fell from a rope suspended 30 yards above the greensward, and was killed on the spot, death being instantaneous. The poor creature had been engaged to go through her perilous performance on the occasion of a *fête* held in the park, in aid of the funds of the Order of Foresters, and there were many thousands of persons present. She made her appearance a little before 7 o'clock, having been advertised as "the only real and legitimate performer of BLONDIN's great feats, walking the rope shackled in chains, feet in baskets, blindfolded, enveloped in a sack, &c." The rope on which the performance was to take place is said to have been so worn and decayed that one of the officials at the hall described it last Saturday as "a rope on which he would not allow a dog to go." This frail cord was about 30 yards in length, was suspended between two trees at the altitude described, and fastened round the trunk of each tree. One extremity of the rope was carried over a trestle, on which was a resting-place for the performer; midway between this and the tree to which the other end of the rope was attached another trestle was placed. Both ends of the rope (which seemed to be about an inch and a half in diameter) were secured by others fixed to stakes driven firmly into the ground. This work was done under the superintendence of the woman's husband. All the preliminaries having been arranged, the performer ascended the landing-place amid the cheers of the crowd; she was attended by her husband, who gave her the balancing pole and chalked her boots. The band struck up a lively air, and as it did so Mme. GENEIVE stepped cautiously and apparently with some degree of hesitation on the rope. She walked about half its length, knelt and stood upon one leg, then returned to her resting-place. At this point her husband stepped forward and attached a couple of steel chains to his wife's ankles and wrists. Again the poor creature moved forward, evidently in no spirit of confidence, but she walked slowly along the entire length of the rope, reaching the opposite resting-place in safety. An attendant approached and removed the chains, and at the same time placing a bag over her head, with an additional bandfold. In this condition the woman again moved on the rope; she held the balancing pole in her hands, and cautiously put her feet to feel her way; she had trodden out three faltering steps, when the rope collapsed, the platform on which the attendant was standing fell back, and the poor woman was dashed to the ground. Her death was instantaneous. Surgical aid was at hand, but it was of no avail. Concussion of the brain or injury to the spine was in all probability the cause of death. The deceased was far advanced in pregnancy, and is said to have had some presentiment that the rope was not safe. It had been recently spliced, and gave way at that part. Upon that point it is to be hoped there will be a searching inquiry at the inquest. At the moment of this shocking occurrence and actual spectators of it there were many thousands of persons from Birmingham and the black country, and so little effect did it produce that the *fête* was continued, terminating with a display of fireworks at midnight; the Foresters' Committee, who had the conduct of the proceedings, having at a meeting after the accident determined "to go on with the programme, omitting the dangerous parts." The scene of the disaster is that very Aston Park which Her Majesty deigned to open as a "People's Park" five years ago; it is to be hoped that it has now for the last time been used for such debasing and brutalizing performances as that of Monday evening. In reference to this the *Daily Post* says:

"The managers of Aston-Park, we understand, had no control over the entertainment; but there must have been some one with authority enough to put an end to a scene which was a bitter and heartless mockery of death. The prolongation of the entertainment—the drinking, the dancing, the music, the feasting and revelry—all going on within sight and hearing of the very room where that poor woman lay stiffening in death, adds the last touch to the horror of the original catastrophe."

The poor woman who met her death as above described appears to have styled herself the "Female Blondin" after the catastrophe happened to the original at Highbury-barn." She is said to have been a native of Birmingham.

A CURIOUS DISCLOSURE.

INTRIGUES IN MEXICO FOR THE DISRUPTION OF THE UNION.

From the London Times.

A pamphlet on Mexican affairs, recently published in Madrid, under the title of *Cuestion Mejicana*, contains a remarkable statement, which, if it is true, is a somewhat important contribution to the history of the civil war in America. The author of the pamphlet, Don JUAN MIGUEL DE LOSADA, gives some account of his own history. He went to Mexico as a poet, and a newspaper in 1850, which he quotes, said his poems had "a special stamp of fire and power," and that he could "communicate what he felt by galvanic shocks." He was afterwards editor of a newspaper in the interest of Gen. SANTA ANNA, who inspired the principal articles and employed Señor LOSADA on various secret commissions. The character of the admiring editor may be judged of by this naive publication of a compliment paid him by his hero, who, when signing without reading them some letters which he had drawn up, told him that he was "a perfect gentleman," and that though he was but six-and-twenty, he should like to send him to Madrid as a General and say, "These are the Spaniards we want for Mexico." On the [illegible] of June, 1855, (the pamphlet says 1856, evidently by a clerical error,) a French gentleman who had relations with the United States called upon Señor LOSADA, and proposed an interview with a certain diplomatic personage representing the United States, hinting at the same time that it might be the making of his fortune. Señor LOSADA told SANTA ANNA what had passed, and by his advice he agreed to meet the American diplomatist. The conference took place on the 25th of June, and the person in question drew a lively picture of the importance and resources of the United States, the immense army that would be set on foot for the separation of the Southern United States, the impossibility of the Conservative party holding its ground in Mexico, the inconsistency of the Spanish Ministries, the complications which were to follow the conclusion of the Crimean war, the revolution which was to be stirred up in Italy, the fall of NAPOLEON, the aggrandisement of England in Turkey, and finally, the recomposition of the political map of Europe within ten years and the democratic preponderance in both worlds. That, supposing this, Europe would have plenty to think of in itself, to save the seas and carry its battalions to America; everything went to make sure the rupture of the United States—a rupture which could have no remedy but a separation into two great Powers. "This event (said the American) may be hastened or retarded. It will be peaceably hastened if the South add States to throw into its side of the balance. One of these States [illegible] Yucatan." Señor LOSADA then goes on to say how the American diplomatist explained how hateful the Mexican Government was to the citizens of Yucatan, and how the prosperity of the country would be enhanced by its being transferred to the Americans, who would make roads, extend trade, and bring in colonists, who, like those of Rome, would cultivate the soil, and beat the sword, defending themselves against the savages till they had exterminated them. There was to be a company and a concession. Señor LOSADA was to get the concession and be President of the company, and two millions of dollars were to be deposited at his disposition for the costs of the concession. Gen. SANTA ANNA was to get a few millions of dollars, and would "be able to hang these cursed Liberals." And the man who spoke thus, says Señor LOSADA, indignantly, was a Democrat, and an old white-haired man! Some six weeks after this the revolution broke out, and SANTA ANNA quitted Mexico. (The actual date was about the 9th August, 1855.) Except for this story, the pamphlet whence it is taken has little claim to attention. It is written with a view of showing that Spain is the natural protector of Mexico, and of recommending a return to monarchy and a Spanish Bourbon as a succedaneum for the chronic misrule and wretchedness of the country.

DION BOUCICAULT AGAIN.

The case of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT came up before the Court of Bankruptcy again on July 21, when the following proceedings took place:

The bankrupt was described as a dramatic author, late of Hereford-house, Old Brompton, but now residing at Brighton; and this was the first meeting under the bankruptcy. The unsecured debts may be stated in round figures at £7,600, and the secured debts are returned at £7,666, besides liabilities. The assets include a claim upon the New Theatre Company (limited,) and a quantity of furniture supplied to Hereford-house, the estate itself being mortgaged to Messrs. RANSOME, BOUVERIE & Co., and to Mr. GEORGE CAREW, solicitor, of No. 45 Bloomsbury-square.

From the examination of the bankrupt by Mr. C. E. LEWIS, it appeared that between February and June, 1853, furniture to the extent of £2,349 was supplied by Messrs. JONES and BEMRIDGE, upholsterers, of Piccadilly, to Hereford House, and that JONES & BEMRIDGE had now become bankrupts. He (Mr. BOUCICAULT) gave JONES & BEMRIDGE two bills for £300 each on account. Those bills had been paid.

Mr. LEWIS said that, while not objecting to the proof, he thought he should have an opportunity of investigating it at any future time, if occasion should require.

Mr. SARGOOD, who appeared in support of the proof, assented.

Mr. PATRICK, builder, Westminster-road, presented a proof for £2,000 odd, for work done in reference to the new theatre. He (Mr. PATRICK) had no claim upon the New Theatre Company.

Proof admitted.

Mr. CAREW, on being examined, deposed that he had acted for Mr. BOUCICAULT, as his solicitor, since 1860, when he (BOUCICAULT) returned from America. About the 22d of May last the bankrupt gave him a second charge upon the Hereford-house Estate. He (Mr. CAREW) knew that Mr. BOUCICAULT was then indebted to his bankers, and that he had been sued by ATKINS and DOWLING in reference to the new theatre. He (Mr. CAREW) was anxious to get some security for the total amount of his claim (£4,666) for balance of account, including cash and law costs. He did not know in May, 1863, that the bankrupt was in pecuniary difficulties.

Mr. LAWRANCE, who appeared for the bankrupt, said that even supposing Mr. BOUCICAULT was absolutely insolvent in May, 1863, to the knowledge of Mr. CAREW, the right to prove for the balance of account was not affected.

Mr. LEWIS said that he objected to Mr. CAREW's estimate of the value of the security he held; it was not usual for a creditor to put his own value upon a security.

Mr. Registrar ROCHE decided, however, to allow the proof for £2,300, the balance remaining due after setting off the supposed value of the security; and Mr. Commissioner HOLROYD upon being appealed to, confirmed that opinion.

The choice of assignees ultimately devolved upon Messrs. DEAR & LAWES, the petitioning creditors, Mr. GIBBONS (HARDING & Co.) being appointed manager of the estate.

No application for an allowance was made by Mr. BOUCICAULT—indeed, it was stated that should the creditors coöperate with the bankrupt in his proceedings, payment in full of their claims might eventually be obtained.

SHORT-HAND WRITING IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

The short-hand writer of the House of Commons states, in his evidence before the Select Committee on Private Bill Legislation, that he receives two guineas a day for attendance before committees to take notes of the evidence, and 9d. per folio of 72 words for making a copy from his notes. Last year he received for business thus done for the Committees on private bills £6,667, consisting of £1,682 for attendance fees and £4,985 for the transcripts; this does not include the charges in respect of committees on public matters. He is appointed for the House of Lords also. So much of the business as he cannot execute by his own establishment, he transfers to other shorthand writers on rather lower terms, but he himself keeps a staff of ten shorthand writers. Each of these has at least one clerk who can read his shorthand, but the most efficient course is found to be that he have two such clerks, each of whom (and himself also,) taking in hand a portion of the notes, dictates to quick writers, so that the mode of transcribing is by writing from dictation, and not by copying. There is a great strain and pressure in order to get the transcript to the law stationers in time for the requisite number of copies to be ready when the committee meet next morning. In the height of the season, the witness mentions, he provides refreshments for about fifty persons employed at his office during the evening, many of them until midnight, and often later.

THE CASE OF THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

From Galignani, July 18.

The Court on Thursday delivered judgment, declaring that, by terms of Article 14 of the Code Napoleon, a foreigner, even not residing in France, can be summoned before the French tribunals for the execution of obligations by him contracted towards a native of France; that the claim of the Madame DE CIVRY against the Duke of Brunswick is brought for alimentary subsistence; that, although a foreigner when born, she became French by marriage with the Count DE CIVRY, and her right for an alimentary pension has arisen posteriorly to the event which confers on her the quality of Frenchwoman, since it exists in reality, and can be claimed before a court of justice, only from the day when the necessity arose; that the Court had no occasion to inquire into the validity of the demand, but simply to consider the quality of the parties and the object of the application; looking at all these points, the Court declares itself competent, directs the case to be pleaded on the merits, and condemns the Duke of Brunswick to pay the costs.

THE FORGERY OF AMERICAN GREENBACKS IN SHEFFIELD.

SENTENCE OF THE FORGERS.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of July 11, gives the following on the termination of the trial of the two individuals charged with having forged greenbacks at Sheffield. The case was before the York Assizes Crown Court, Mr. Justice MELLOR presiding. The *Examiner* says:

"EDWIN HIDES and HENRY LIGHT, who, on the previous day, had been found guilty of forging American $10 notes, commonly known as 'greenbacks,' at Sheffield, were this morning brought up for sentence. On the part of the prosecution, HIDES had been recommended to the merciful consideration of the Court, and his lordship stated that he took this into account, as well as the good character which had been given him, when he sentenced him to fifteen months' imprisonment. LIGHT, who was deeper in the scheme than HIDES, his lordship sentenced to four years' penal servitude."

SHIPBUILDING FOR THE REBELS.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

The following figures will convey some idea of the rapid growth of this branch of trade on the Clyde, and its increasing prosperity. In 1851, 41 vessels, having a tonnage of 25,322, were launched from the building-yards. In 1862, 122 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 70,000, were added to the list of vessels built; and during the past six months of this year 80 vessels have been launched, giving a tonnage of over 55,000. Seventeen of these were turned out in May, but the greatest amount of tonnage—viz., 14,000—was added in April. The sum paid for steamers alone by agents for American owners since August last year, exclusive of those sold to the East India and Mediterranean Companies, was over £250,000, and would have been much more if the demand could have been supplied.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN INDIA.

A letter to the Lahore (India) *Chronicle*, dated Kohat, May 27, 1863, gives an interesting description of the visitation of locusts to that district. He writes:

"Under the impression that a description of the late visitation of 'locusts' in this district and the station may not be unacceptable to your readers, I have the pleasure to send you this account of them. The subject has been so ably treated and so scientifically analyzed in the interesting paper of Mr. BUCHANAN, which appeared in the Punjab Agri-horticultural Society report of the 12th instant, that there is little to be stated on that point. I have, however, observed what may hitherto have escaped notice, viz.: that the winged locust (male and female, perhaps probably) fly in advance of the 'grubs' (their offspring) a mile or so, as if to indicate the fruitful quarter of progression to their progeny. Herewith then my general description of the invasion of locusts into the military station of Kohat in especial:

The 'flyers' had been perceived in cantonment about 21st of March last; they then disappeared for a week or two, but reappeared in greater numbers; again cleared off, but on this occasion I believe they were occupied (the female) in depositing their eggs, as shortly after their second appearance, their eggs were reported in the district, and a quantity brought in for inspection. On the above occasion, the insects did but trifling damage. About the middle of last month, whilst out riding in the vicinity, (in corn-fields about two miles away, crops then standing,) I saw these grubs in myriads; at that time about half an inch long and of a *dark* color; the dampest fields contained the greatest numbers. A week after this they were reported as advancing toward cantonments, when the entire garrison (consisting of artillery, one cavalry and three infantry corps, with numerous followers of the civil authorities) turned out to oppose the novel enemy. Endeavors were made to destroy and frighten them with trains of gunpowder, firing blank ammunition, beat of drum, blowing of bugles, burning the hedges, and beating them back with bushes, with which each man was armed. This destruction occupied us several hours; the slaughter was very great, and we, for a day or two, retarded their *direct* progress. They then turned our right flank, and entered the station from the south in undiminished numbers. Still, every obstacle was offered to them—every inch of ground contested—the men were well nigh exhausted from sun and fatigue. Though killed by millions, on came the grubs—*nothing* hindered their gradual advance—they descended and moved on. Still, we did not succumb in our attempts to save the station. Finally, however, the grubs entered, chiefly from the south of cantonments, and very gradually, but most effectually, eat their way through it. The largest garden occupied them about two days to completely devour. Within a week after their forcing access into the station (which previously had been well leafed, looking green and pretty, affording cool and grateful shade, with tempting prospects of delicious grapes and other fruit, and garden products of vegetables and flowers very shortly) it was a desert, and it is so now, and thus it will remain till next spring.

You can then conceive how we have suffered—a very great loss in such a climate as Kohat, to have all the leafless and dismal semblance of Winter without its season; the change has been as sudden as that of a vessel sailing in placid waters, with all sails set, suddenly overwhelmed by a tornado, and instantly appearing under bare poles—not a blade of grass, not a leaf in cantonments and the district—with the exception of the 'Bacchine,' *all of which trees remain untouched.*

After the gardens were destroyed, then came the battle to keep the grub out of our messes; certainly a couple of thousand must have been killed inside walls, though every door and window was carefully shut, but they found entrance. Grub—locusts—pervaded everywhere, and in everything; they voraciously devoured curtains, books, saddles, musical instruments; indeed nothing came amiss to them. For nearly a week, one hundred men were employed about my house, day and night, in simply beating them back from the doors and windows, which for several days and nights could not be opened!

The grubs have now passed on, and are now in the transition state and many about the trees, half grub, half locust, in a comatose condition, easy to be killed.

I withhold the description of the process of change from grub to locust. It is very interesting to witness, but as it must have been watched by many others, I will not lengthen this letter.

When the grubs were in their greatest force, it was a sight never to be forgotten. The ground within vision, and every tree, was covered, two and three inches thick, with them. On they came, crawling, leaping, one over the other, in countless millions. They were like a tumultuous green sea, they leaped over everything, and all nature collapsed before them. It is impossible to calculate how many have been disposed of at this station; several millions I should say. The air was tainted with the effluvia of their dead bodies; *heaps* have been collected, and burnt. Their crustations are not sweet smelling either!

The flyers have been reported at Peshawur—the grubs have disappeared. This avenging, conquering foe has either passed on or become a locust; at any rate, they have ceased to trouble us. Fortunately they did not appear some weeks sooner. Had they come before the greater quantity of crop had been cut, we should probably have had a famine, should have paid famine prices for most articles of consumption, and Government have remitted a portion of the revenue to the Zemindar. As it is, the danger has not been so great and general.

The oldest inhabitants here state that the last flight of locusts took place about 30 years ago, when they were more numerous, and caused much greater destruction. The people then could scarcely eat, drink, or sleep; the very streams were choked with them.

A plague of 'locusts' once encountered, and one can realize and appreciate what the *special* plague of these insects must have been to the Egyptians, (Hindoos almost in their mode of worship and ablutions.) When an *ordinary* one has tried us here so much, one can only just realize the wonderful description of this plague, contained in the 10th chapter up to the 19 verse of Exodus, and we may at the same time rest assured that now, as then, we have been visited for some wiser and beneficial, though inscrutable purpose."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

An Expedition into the Enemy's Country.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writing, from Normandy, Tenn., under date of July 22, gives the following description of an important expedition:

On the 23d, Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, commanding the cavalry, returned from his expedition to Huntsville, Ala. The object of the raid was to collect as many negroes as possible for service in the colored command, and all the horses and mules yet in the country, for the use of the army.

The expedition, consisting of the cavalry divisions of Gens. MITCHELL and TURCHIN, started from Salem on the 13th inst. Col. LONG, with his brigade, took the advance on the 12th, while Col. GALBRAITH, on the same day, with the First Middle Tennessee and Third Ohio, took the road leading to Pulaski, by way of Fayetteville.

The main column proceeded as far as Newmarket, where a halt was ordered, and foraging parties were sent through the country to collect supplies—the command having started with the intention of subsisting off of the country.

Irregularities and insufferable outrages in the way of foraging having been practiced by soldiers on former expeditions, the General issued the following order before leaving camp:

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, BUR'S HOUSE,
Five miles from Winchester, July 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.—Hereafter no soldier will be allowed to enter the house of any citizen in the country through which the command passes. Any soldier violating this order will be arrested at once and summarily dealt with.

The manner of pressing mules and horses for the use of the United States has been repeatedly explained to this command. It is now repeated, that the taking of any horse or mule, or other property, without the receipt of a commissioned officer, is theft; and any soldier found in possession of a horse or mule not properly receipted for will be deemed guilty of horse-stealing, and, upon conviction, such soldier will be whipped, his uniform stripped from him, and he drummed out of camp.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. S. STANLEY.
WM. H. SINCLAIR, A. A. General.

The attention of subordinate officers was especially called to the order, and violations on the part of the soldiers, detected in two instances, resulted in the dangerous wounding of one, and the sentencing of another, by a Drumhead Commission, to two years' confinement in the Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, after having one-half of his head shaved as a mark of disgrace.

On the night of the 13th, heavy rains so increased the volume of the streams that the march on the following day was seriously impeded and delayed.

After an arduous march the column, on the evening following, entered Huntsville, leaving Gen. TURCHIN's division to guard the train at Beaver Dam Creek, eight miles in the rear.

The town, perhaps the most pleasant one in the South, delightfully located and handsomely improved, was found almost deserted.

The railroad machinery in the round houses have all been removed Southward, and the citizens, frightened by the reports heralded by the retreating rebels, that the Yankees were burning houses and devastating the country along their line of march, had quitted quiet homes and elegantly furnished dwellings, and fled farther southward. The panic throughout the country, causelessly excited, was intense. Jewelry and valuables of every description, were secreted in the fields and covert places among the hills. Mrs. ROBINSON, a very wealthy lady, and a sympathizer with rebellion, had hidden her furs, silver-ware, jewelry, and a drove of twenty mules, in a secret refuge among the hills, and placed over the property a guard of four Confederate soldiers and her son, all well armed and prepared for action. A scouting party of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, scouring the country in quest of negroes and horses, came upon the hidden valuables, charged upon and scattered the chivalric guards, and bore the booty into camp. The disaster coming to the ears of the family, a horse was called into requisition, and the most fluent, and withal the most charming feminine of the family, was dispatched after the command, to plead for the return of the captured trinkets. Whether the logic of the intelligent *charmante* served her a better purpose than her winning manners and fascinating features, it was not stated. But, after several draughts from the fountain of her tears, and the most earnest entreaties of a contrite heart, the general kindly returned her the furs and silverware, together with two mules. In some unaccountable manner—for no explanation could be gleaned—the box containing the silver was found rifled of the spoons. No one committed the theft, and the loss is yet a miracle.

The lady seemed to think that some of the men who captured the property had the spoons, and I am inclined to think she did not guess much amiss.

Col. LONG, holding the advance, proclaimed to the citizens, on entering Huntsville, that the command had no provisions, and that to all those who would voluntarily contribute and bring to the village a certain portion of their provender, he would give protection papers, which should insure them against further seizure of property. On the following day, the 15th, large numbers of wagons were early wending their way to camp with contributions of meal, corn, meat, flour, potatoes, and such other articles of food as could be spared. The opportunity seemed a favorable one to secure that protection which their principles would never procure, and wealthy planters, with overflowing granaries and groaning larders, [illegible] in others, were seen drawing along to camp a mere handful of forage and provisions, which, they would scantly aver, was all that the necessities of the family could permit a sacrifice of. Imposters of this character were invariably worsted, and their property levied on more heavily than if honesty, rather than deception, had been their chosen policy.

Col. GALBRAITH passed without molestation through Fayetteville and the country intervening between that place and Pulaski, until his advance guard had entered the limits of the latter village. Three hundred rebel cavalry entered the opposite side of the town just as Col. GALBRAITH's command entered on the main road leading to Athens. A fight ensued, which resulted in the killing of three of the enemy, the taking of fifty prisoners, and the precipitate retreat of the remainder. Among the prisoners taken is Gen. CHEATHAM's Quartermaster, who, detained by the charms of a bewitching young wife, to whom he had been married but a few short days, was spending a blissful honeymoon, besides collecting, for the use of the rebel army, all the horses and mules in the neighborhood. The fruits of his labors in the way of collecting animals were turned to good account. He was mercilessly torn from the arms of a loving wife, and, together with his booty, turned into Uncle Sam.

Col. GALBRAITH reached Huntsville by way of Athens, with 200 horses and mules, and nearly 200 negroes.

There are numerous Union families at Huntsville, who were overjoyed at the coming of our troops, and who were untiring in their efforts to conduce to their comfort. Ripe fruits, green corn, and vegetables were found in abundance through the country contiguous to Huntsville, and on this most acceptable species of food the men fairly gormandized.

On the 16th, Col. LONG, with his brigade, was sent to Athens, to scour the country in search of bushwhackers, who had been reported as lurking through that region, and, if any advantages offered, to continue his researches and captures until prudence dictated a return.

On the 17th, Maj. GODLEY, with detachments of the Second and Fourth Michigan, was sent to the mountains near New-Market, to rout out a guerrilla band supposed to be in that section of country. No enemy was found, and the force returned to camp with 60 horses and 40 negroes.

During these few days and the 18th, the General's quarters at Huntsville fairly swarmed with applicants for protection, and citizens seeking the return of some favorite servant or captured property.

It was a thorough and trying test to the administrative capacity of the General and his faithful coadjutor, Major SINCLAIR. Many were the perplexing dilemmas from which it became necessary to escape without sacrificing the requirements of duty to those of a philanthropy that could not be fully subserved without disregarding in a measure the good of the service.

A Mrs. PRUITT, whose husband is a volunteer in Col. RUSSELL's regiment of fleet-footed rebels, who are far more discreet than daring, made application at headquarters for the return of her mules and corn-meal, captured by a foraging party. There was a submissive weakness in her manners when she first entered, which, together with a fluency of well-selected words, and a beauty of feature that would stir the feelings of an anchorite, would have plead her cause with *partial* success at least. But a casual reference to the proverbial cowardice of the command to which her husband is attached roused the dormant hostility that she had artfully concealed and partially denied, and she showered upon the authorities a perfect volume of vituperation, couched in terms as opprobrious as though it had been her business to vilify and denounce. The success that her feigned gentleness of disposition and excellency of character was about to secure, was swept away by this violent disclosure of her true character, and the General informed her that he would retain the mules and meal. Though she was left destitute of provisions almost, she continued furious, and, displaying an abundance of gold, proposed to *purchase* the property refused her.

On Sunday, the 19th, the negroes were permitted to assemble in their churches as usual.

On the 20th the whole command moved up as far as Bell Factory.

On the following day Gen. MITCHELL came to Fayetteville; Col. GALBRAITH, with the First Middle Tennessee, was sent to Shelbyville to rid the country of bushwhackers, and to recruit, while the balance of the command moved on to Salem.

The expedition brought into camp, on the 22d, between five and six hundred negroes and one thousand horses and mules.

It is common to represent that expeditions prove entire successes, but this brought along the evidence, and it is so patent that it is unnecessary to mention that flattering success attended it.

Views of a Southern Union Paper on the Negro Question.

From the Baltimore American.

It is the misfortune of excitable men that when they repent of their excesses and find the benefit of moderation in forwarding their better purposes, they are apt to run into extravagances again, prompted by the success won by moderation. The Phillips school of Abolitionists, in the beginning, were frantic for the overthrow of the Constitution and separation from the Slave States to free their consciences and themselves from the responsibility of maintaining a Government which protected the cursed institution. It was urged on them, in vain, that this would entail bondage forever in the section thus thrown off—that CALHOUN and his faction desired this—that they would destroy the Constitution because the principles of liberty bound up in it would ultimately eradicate Slavery, and that humanity to the slaves required those who would save them should bide the workings of that instrument in their favor, and not cast them off under a despotism which would hold them forever in durance. The appeal to reason and their professed philanthropy was hooted down. At last the Republican party arose, and at Pittsburgh asserted the doctrines of the fathers, who at the foundation of Government, relied on its compressive constitutional powers to stifle Slavery. The Republicans at Pittsburgh resolved to limit Slavery to a certain boundary. This mode of extinction the Philipians would not assent to. This was recognized, virtually, the constitutional toleration. But the sudden and gigantic growth which the Republican party evinced in the first year of its birth, induced the ultras to show its moderate doctrines, when reaffirmed at the Chicago Convention, a little countenance, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN under its auspices induced them to condescend to take charge of Republicanism, and dictate to the Administration. And now, when the war waged on it by the Nullifiers to extend Slavery has destroyed the institution, the Philipians, who would have preserved it by dividing the Union, claim the credit of being the emancipators, while they yet strive to violate the Constitution, which, if ever set aside, will lead to the reënslavement of the negroes.

Is there a wise statesman who does not know that if the constitutional anchor is once lost, and all embarked in the Government is thus committed to the storm of revolution, amidst so many distracting interests as now exist among those who have to deal with it, that no calm could come but under despotic power?

What would be the effect of the negro equality doctrine (broached by WENDELL PHILLIPS and his followers, to add to the troubles of the civil war now raging) on any terms of reconciliation that might be proposed? Are the yeomanry of the North willing to receive the negroes of the South among them as equals? The legislation of the North has anticipated the suggestion and denounced it in advance. Would the non-slaveholders of the South embrace them as brethren? The soldiery drawn out by JEFF. DAVIS from the class of non-slaveholders, amounting to half a million, answer that question. Their desperate valor is in resistance to the force which they are told comes from the North to free the negroes and reduce the whole laboring, landless people of the South to one caste—the whites and enfranchised blacks being put on the same level and having an equal share in the control of the Government.

It is against this avowed purpose of conquering for the slaves, not merely emancipation, but a participation in the right of suffrage as a means of maintaining it, and commanding an access to full association with the white race in that sovereignty they have hitherto held, and assert the right to hold, exclusively and for ever over this continent, that the non-slaveholders enlist under the banners of JEFF. DAVIS, and pour out their blood like water. Let them know that the Constitution of the United States, which now gives the white race in the South the exclusive privilege of saying who shall be privileged as citizens—who shall and who shall not vote—is not to be sacrificed to build up a *black party* in the Southern States to hold the balance of power there for the use of their protectors elsewhere, and the white laborers of that region will see the present controversy in another light. Although illiterate, the instincts of the non-slaveholders tell them that the masters of the slaves are indebted to the institution for the superiority they hold over them. If they were assured that the power of the Free States was exerted, not to make the slaves their equals, politically and socially, but to bring down the owners of slaves to an equality with the non-slaveholders, a new aspect would be given to the contest. By removing the slave caste from the country, which, remaining, whether as hirelings exerting the white man's privileges, or as slaves without them, would inevitably be used to the degradation of the white laboring class by the owners of the soil and of capital, the great cause of disparity between citizens, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, would be removed, and that institution, which has set up to 8,000,000 oligarchy of 300,000 masters to give law to 8,000,000 of the people, constitutionally their equals, would be abated. Whenever these 8,000,000 of oppressed people see that the design of the North is to deliver them from their inferiority to the caste of slaveowners, produced by subjection to competition with slave labor, or by submission to equality in political rights with their freed hirelings, then the non-slaveholders of the South will cease to shed their blood to keep the negroes in thraldom, lest by being associated with them in a sort of hireling freedom, they at last be brought under a common yoke.

But apart from all consideration of the producing class of our own blood in the South, the effect of giving political rights to four millions of the African race in that region on the welfare of the nation should be scanned. The history of the world shows that the admission of a new people to any control over a Government, so strongly discriminated from those who established it as to be incapable of amalgamation with them, necessarily leads to fatal convulsions. The merely suspected design to effect this in the South has been used, we see, to start it up in armed rebellion. What has been the effect in other nations? The incorporation of the Hebrews in a vast multitude in Spain, whose peculiar institutions forbade amalgamation with Spaniards, kept the monarchy in throes from century to century until the strong sceptre of FERDINAND and ISABELLA made almost a sacrifice of a nation of Israelites in their bloody expulsion. The Moors met with the same fate there, and in every other country where incongruous races have met, one proves conqueror and disfranchises the other. What does the story of the Indies, East and West, tell? Their peculiar races, peculiar in blood, habits and social life, would never mix with any other; the Mahommedan conquerors of India could never mix with the conquered race; mutual abhorrence kept them apart and reduced the masses of the native population to mere tributaries. The English conquerors have brought their experiment to the same result. The Anglo-Saxon experiment on this continent has obliterated the tribes on this Atlantic side of the Alleghany, and bids fair to drive all within the tropics or destroy them. The attempt of the Mormons to set themselves within our States, distinguished by a peculiar institution separating them by an insuperable bar from the masses, ended in the death of their Prophet and the expulsion of his disciples beyond the pale of civilization; and this beginning tells their future. It was found incongruous with free institutions to have a people banded together and controlled by a single despotic will to turn the scale in our elections, and abuse the machinery of the free institutions of a State to subserve the objects of the chief of the sect, who always had a revelation for the election when by it he could wield the balance of power between parties in the Legislature. Is it possible that the Free States of the Union would tolerate a controlling power in the South, derived from the command of the votes of the emancipated blacks to elect their President, or the casting votes in Congress? From the isolation stamped upon them by their caste, the freed negroes must league together and submit themselves to some potent party for safety. In this condition the masters of the hireling freed blacks of the South would enjoy the preëminence which the masters of the slaves have so long enjoyed in the councils of the nation, with the additional advantage of the whole number of blacks being counted against the whites of the North, instead of three-fifths.

The leaders of the rebel States know well how to employ the black element, whether retained as slave or hireling labor, to subordinate the poor white man to their purposes. Unscrupulous and adroit politicians, they have already shown themselves in using it to establish a military despotism over the South. If vanquished by the freed States, and compelled to acknowledge the freedom of those emancipated by the war, having still control of the legislation of their States, and possessed of the soil and capital and military authority left in their hands by war, they can easily bring the homeless, helpless negroes, turned loose by the Federal power among them, into perfect subserviency. Should the peace guarantee the freed men citizenship and equality with the white race, the oligarchy will draw them to their side, and combine them for self-protection against the hostile class of laboring whites, and to use their newly-acquired political influence to increase its strength in the councils of the nation, and especially over the South. The negroes will be kept in submission to whatever terms may be imposed, feeling that the withdrawal of the protection of the rich and powerful would expose them to destruction by the incensed class to their assumption of political equality and their reduction of wages by competition.

Against these dangerous tendencies and other mischiefs, which have always proved fatal to Governments admitting such hostile elements into their composition, the plan developed in the speech of the Postmaster-General affords a solution. We recommend a careful consideration of the views on which we have made this comment, because we believe they are derived from a source to whom the country has its destiny committed in this great struggle. We believe nothing but the segregation of the slaves freed by the war in the rebel States can save their section from ever-recurring commotion—that the shield of the Federal Government is necessary to protect the African race from extirpation—that employing them for a limited period on public works, such as opening a ship channel from the Mississippi through the Iberville River along the gulf coast and through the canals now connecting the bays opening on the Atlantic, they will be withdrawn from the dangerous attitude they must hold, thrown as paupers among an exasperated people, while they render services to the country to compensate it for the expense of preparing them for independence in a new home which it must provide for them.

The Border States will dispose of Slavery, happily, in their own way, and in good time. It is probable that the example now presented by Missouri, that of emancipation made easy by sloping its way through apprenticeship of a few years, attended by indemnity for loss sustained by loyal owners, will be adopted by all the Border States.

The War in the Indian Territory.

GEN. BLUNT'S LAST VICTORY.

From the Fort Scott Union Monitor Extra, July 20.

A dispatch bearer arrived in this city to-day with an official account of a battle at Elk Creek, between our forces, 2,400 strong, under Gen. BLUNT, and the enemy, 5,000 strong, under Gen. COOPER, which occurred on Thursday of last week.

Hearing that the enemy was strongly posted about twenty-five miles south of Fort Gibson, our gallant General left Fort Blunt with his army, on the 15th, and after marching fifty miles in twenty-fours, immediately made preparations for the attack.

Although sick at the time, Gen. BLUNT participated in the contest, and directed the movements of his army.

The command was formed in line of battle, the right wing commanded by Col. JUDSON, with a battalion of the Wisconsin Third, two mountain howitzers of the Sixth Kansas, four guns of the Second Kansas battery, the First Colored regiment, under Col. WILLIAMS, and the Second Indian regiment; and the left commanded by Col. PHILLIPS, with a battalion of the Sixth Kansas, the Second Colorado, the First Indian, and four guns of HOPKINS' battery.

In a short time the fight became general. The batteries did excellent service, dismounting one of the enemy's guns, and capturing it, together with a caisson, and the infantry advanced with great gallantry, sweeping everything before them, until the enemy was forced to fall back.

A running fight was then kept up for three miles, the enemy making a stand at every formidable point—being finally routed, and leaving our troops in possession of the field.

The enemy lost 60 killed, 24 wounded, and from 60 to 100 prisoners, and at the time the messenger left the cavalry were in pursuit and constantly bringing in more.

Our loss was 10 killed and 30 wounded. We also lost four Indians and one six-mule team, in crossing the river at Fort Gibson, while marching to attack the enemy.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Colored regiment, was badly wounded in the face and shoulder.

Our troops, including the Colored and Indian regiments, fought with great bravery.

The location upon which the battle was fought being the headquarters of Gen. COOPER, a large amount of Quartermaster stores fell into our hands, together with 5,000 pounds of flour, 5,000 pounds salt, meat, sugar and other commissary articles.

—Gov. W. F. M. ARNY, of New-Mexico, has arrived at St. Louis.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The August term of this Court opened yesterday morning, the Recorder presiding, and District-Attorney HALL appearing for the people. The pannel of grand jurors was called, and only fourteen answered to their names—not sufficient to form a legal quorum.

The District-Attorney stated to the Court that it was a great disappointment to him, as it doubtless was to the Court, that the grand jurors who had been summoned had not promptly made their appearance on the first day of the term. In order to secure their prompt attendance, he had personally addressed a note to each one of the jurors, earnestly requesting him to so arrange his business as to be able to respond to the summons. Some of them, he had no doubt, were out of town, and others might have a valid excuse for their non-attendance, but he had hoped that there would be a sufficient number present to proceed with business. As there was not, he could only move that an additional pannel be drawn and summoned for to-morrow.

The Recorder replied that he would order a new pannel, and would change the hour of meeting of the Court to 10, instead of 11 A. M.

The jurors who answered to their names were then discharged for the day.

The Grand Jury has been in session since the late riots, and consequently none of the rioters have yet been indicted. As soon as a Grand Jury is obtained, which will doubtless be this morning, it is the intention of the District-Attorney to proceed immediately to the trial of the principal rioters. The following are the names of the grand jurors summoned to appear yesterday morning. Those designated by an asterisk were present, and answered to their names: Hugh Auchincloss,* Levi Apgar, Marshal B. Blake,* Chas. E. L. Brinkerhoff,* Erastus S. Brown, Wm. H. Braman, Wm. T. Beer, Abraham Bininger, Samuel J. Berry,* Wm. H. Churchill, Wm. Y. Clark,* James M. Gross,* Alfred Douglas, Alfred Edwards, Fred. G. Foster, Mortimer L. Fowler, Frank W. Fellows, Charles N. Fearing, Geo. H. Franklin,* Geo. Griswold, Jr., John Ireland, Henry Lewis, Jas. Little,* Francis Leland (excused), Jas. Roome,* Samuel Reeve,* Isaac H. Reed, Jas. L. Stewart, Jas. D. Smith,* Edward Schell, Oliver S. Strong, Nathan N. Sutton, Jeremiah N. Tappan, Jas. M. Taylor, James N. Wood.

The pannel of petit jurors was next called, but not more than a third of those summoned answered to their names. Enough, however, were obtained to form a jury, and the following old cases were disposed of:

Henry B. Redwood, aged 19, was tried for picking the pocket of Mrs. Alfred Stephens, on the corner of Greenwich and Spring streets, on the 2d of July, taking therefrom a portemonnaie containing $7. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny from the person, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

John Roberts and Charles Edwards, jointly indicted for burglary and grand larceny, pleaded guilty, the first to grand larceny, and the second to an attempt to commit grand larceny. They were remanded for sentence.

John Wend pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded.

Adelaide Moore, a respectable appearing middle-aged woman, pleaded to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Manuel Frank pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and two months. He is an old offender, and has been in the State Prison before.

Thomas Kane pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James Lynch pleaded guilty to carrying a slung-shot, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages inflicted by the mob have been filed with the Comptroller, since Saturday:

Peter Brooks, No. 340 2d-avenue, furniture	$183 00
Pat. Kearney, No. 776 3d-avenue, furniture..	282 00
Sarah N. Hallock, No. 1,188 Broadway, furniture	2,477 35
Lewis S. Hallock, No. 1,188 Broadway, furniture	803 85
R. M. Imlay, No. 285 9th-avenue, about	700 00
Oscar Coon, No. John-street, furniture, &c., at No. 1,184 Broadway	1,965 84
Mrs. John McIntosh, No. 34 Greenwich-avenue	80 00
McMahon & Darling, for loss of business	228 84
Henry E. Redden, No. 59 Thompson-street, household goods	145 20
R. B. A. Schieman, No. 157 Greenwich-street, household furniture	510 48
Albert Alexander, pocket-book stolen and loss of business	135 10
Margaret Walker, Colored Orphan Asylum, furniture	120 00
Jacob Cronthal, No. 355 8th-av., hats and caps	475 00
L. D. Von Schaick, attorney for estate of Obadiah Newcomb—damages to buildings Nos. 611 and 613 Water-st	1,100 00
W. F. Brooks, No. 88 Spruce-st., guns at corner 21st-st. and 2d-av	229 50
S. W. Hoag, No. 344 2d-av., personal prop'y	307 00
L. Jones, (Hollister, claimant,) furniture and clothing	218 75
Morris Levy, No. 99 7th-st., personal prop'ty	193 84
G. Grunninger, No. 501 9th-av., hardware	100 00
Francis Ferdinand, No. 663 3d-av., furniture	199 25
John Turner, 86th-st., furniture	16 00
Jane C. Wilson, No. 105 Park-st	91 00
Wm. Posel, personal property	249 75
K. Price, No. 95 West 32d-st., household furniture	936 55
Mary Smith Lowell, No. 104 Park-st., furn'e	193 50
Martha Veny, No. 105 Park-st., furniture	153 60
Mary Wilson, No. 104 Park-st., personal property	227 50
Thos. L. Woodgate, absence from business by order of the mob, and loss	47 00
Atlas Chapin, No. 277 3d-av., tools	50 00
T. Underhill, agent, loss of building and rent, &c	2,755 00
E. S. Parsons, No. 214 East 23d-street	89 73
Wm. W. Marston, 22d-street and 2d-avenue, stock firearms	2,478 72
Christopher Boyen, No. 344 2d-avenue, household goods	1,272 25
G. C. M. Mumford, No. 1,190 Broadway, household goods	2,380 52
Jacob Smith, 3d-avenue and 129th-street, house damaged	600 00
Mary P. Sutton, 3d-avenue, near 129th-street, hotel furniture, &c	1,122 20
Clara B. Gubert, 49th-street, between 2d and 3d avenues, damage to house	300 00
Jas. T. Bremner, 3d-avenue and 128th-street, coal-yard	1,700 00
Dewitt Curtis, executor for Jno. Megge, at 3d-avenue, near 128th-street, office, &c	1,000 00
Elizabeth Bancroft, No. 1,184 Broadway, household furniture, &c	887 00
Ella M. Brown, No. 1,184 Broadway, household furniture	1,745 00
Robt. Marshall, Nos. 407 and 409 Cherry-street, personal property	850 00
R. Houghton, 79th-street, between 3d and 4th avenues, barn	800 00
Chas. Platt, No. 552 Grand-street, stock of military goods	4,416 28
Jno. J. Bancroft, No. 1,184 Broadway, personal property	119 00
Mary G. Wells, No. 319 West 22d-street, personal property	1,248 27
Margaret D. Lockwood, No. 319 West 22d-street, personal property	118 25
Geo. Greer, No. 7 West 29th-street, house and furniture	43,231 57
Rufus Blake, 46th-street and 3d-avenue, household goods, &c	2,016 05
Geo. S. Blake, 46th-st. and 3d-av., household goods, &c	625 66
New-York Magdalen Asylum, 8th-st., near 5th-av., damage to building	202 50
S. Albur, No. 92 West 32d-st., damage to premises	253 25
Andrews, McDonald & Co., No. 230 West 43d-st., property burned	8,000 00
Wm. E. Davis, Superintendent Colored Orphan Asylum, personal property	970 75
Lydia Steeds, No. 12 44th-st., personal property	94 00
Rosalie F. Davis, teacher in Colored Orphan Asylum	93 90
Geo. Allen, No. 551 2d av	140 20
John Corolitt, No. 569 11th-av., household property	608 00
Christian Rochne, No. 791 3d-av., damage to property	57 60
Atlantic Dock Company, vessels, pier, &c	19,500 00
John Williamson, No. 124 Amity-st., personal property	85 00
W. C. Holmes, No. 302 2d-av., window frames, &c	20 25
Mary A. Underhill, 14th-st. and Avenue C, lumber, &c	847 06
John B. LaFarge, No. 177 East 14th-st., personal property	100 00
John H'y Hall, personal property	400 12
Rufus W. Nichols, 46th-st. and 3d-av., personal property	1,135 00
J. J. Achison, 89 4th-st., books, clothing, &c.	89 00
A. C. Smith, destruction of coach	450 00
C. J. & A. DeWitt, agents for owners of buildings in and near Lexington-av. and 44th-st., damaged	884 00
Tribune Association, damage to office, &c	1,871 00
Laird A. Strang, Broadway and West 29th-street, personal property	666 00
Jno. Hanson, 113th-street and 8th-avenue, personal property	35 00
Henry Gardner, No. 8 York-street, stock of fancy dogs and personal property	364 50
A. J. Hatch, Rochester, N. Y., military goods used by Col. O'Brien and his regiment	55 00
Henry Smith, No. 1 Albany-street, household goods, &c	206 80
J. O. Whitcomb, No. 1,182 Broadway, stock, &c	1,195 75
Isaac Budlong, Bull's Head Hotel, personal property	201 75
Johannes Decker, No. 146 East 9th-street, waylaid and robbed	110 00
Jane Osborne, property burned at the Colored Orphan Asylum	45 00
H. W. Sage and W. G. Grant, building corner 46th-street and 3d-avenue	16,000 00
Chas. Stebbins, No. 18 West 22d-street, knocked down and robbed	175 00
John Balmore, property in Harlem	130 00
John Laurence, No. 342 2d-av., property lost	253 75
Elizabeth Nott, Avenue B and 2d-st., store	170 90
Helen E. Bates, No. 14 East 24th-st., personal property	151 00
Mrs. C. Baldwin, property damaged, corner 29th-st. and Broadway	1,447 [illegible]
Mary Dietlin, No. 1,184 Broadway	6,5[illegible]
J. A. Eisenlord, No. 12 West 44th-st., property stolen	77 85
Mary F. Smith, Harlem, furniture	1,309 83
Edgar M. Fowler, Harlem, tools	128 14
Phineas T. Whittier, 46th-st. and 3d-av., clothing	41 00
John P. Rogers, policeman, personal property burned	89 50
John C. Abbott, policeman, personal property burned	95 25
R. Faber, store robbed, location not given	270 00
Sarah Ann Prince, No. 94 West 28th-st., personal property	98 99
S. Hirsch, No. 174 East 19th-st., personal property	174 50
Thos. Flemming, No. 71 Maiden-lane, damages to property	5521

It is stated that the authorities will not pay the claims without litigation, they denying that any riot existed there, the burning being the act of a few incendiaries, who took neither the proportions nor the purposes of a mob.

The following claims have been presented for the destruction of property in Brooklyn:

Smith, Fancher & Co., for loss of grain elevator and contents, including 2,300 bushels of wheat 1,600 bushels of corn, 1,000 tons of coal, with machinery, &c	$106,300
Atlantic Dock Co. for damage to middle pier, loss of dredging steam scow, machinery, &c	19,500

The other party who suffered by this conflagration, Mr. Wm. B. Barber, has not yet presented his claim. He owned the floating elevator which was destroyed, and his loss has been estimated at $25,000.

Extraordinary Suicide.

The man who walked off a Greenpoint ferry-boat on Thursday last, was named James Larrason, formerly of Babylon, L. I. He was at one time a member of Berdan's Sharpshooters, and was wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va. For the last five months he had been employed by Hulse & Brother, Greenpoint. In order to render his drowning certain, as he wrote in one letter to his wife he would do, he filled his carpet bag with stones, tied it to his arm, and, on reaching the middle of the river, walked overboard. He leaves a wife, who is at present in Babylon, L. I. The following letter, also to her, dated the 28th ult., will explain the cause of his suicide:

GREENPOINT, July 28, 1863.

DEAR WIFE: I take my pen in hand again with no better hopes. I haven't worked any this week, on account of the pain in my right side, from my foot to my head, caused by the mercury and such stuff given at the hospital. Catching cold, it settled in my bones, and I will always be so whenever I take fresh cold; so I am no good here to myself or anyone else—so here goes for suicide. I know I am doing grand wrong to you and God, but I do hope that you will forgive, and I pray that God will. I feel that there is relief in death, for you know not the pain that I suffer in my bones. I still have no charms for me, only by you; and I wouldn't live to see you work your finger-nails off for an unworthy husband, who enlisted in this cruel war against your will, and came back in such a crippled state that he is not able to earn you comforts. I have looked for a letter from you. I have been to the Post-office to-day, but no letter. I will go to-night at 8 o'clock. To-night my pains and troubles on earth end, unless my heart falters from the wicked deed. I have a dry eye; but for you only I bleed at the heart. Don't mourn after me, but live for Rodolph. Farewell forever. I hope to receive a letter from you to-night. Good-bye to Rodolph. You had better come down and see to things here, and bring the letter, so your friends here will know what has become of me.

Your unworthy husband,

JAMES LARRASON.

National Thanksgiving.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, has issued the following eloquent and suggestive

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States has set apart Thursday, the 6th inst., as a day of National Thanksgiving and Praise to God for the series of victories which it has pleased Him to vouchsafe to the National arms.

Believing it to be the sacred duty of all who truly love their country and its free institutions, to unite in grateful acknowledgment of this signal manifestation of the Divine favor, I cordially recommend the citizens of New-York to join in a proper observance of the day thus set apart for that purpose, by abstaining from all secular pursuits, and by assembling in their respective places of public worship, to unite in the religious services suitable to the occasion.

While offering up our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of Nations for the victories which give promise of an early suppression of the rebellion, let us not forget to acknowledge our national sins and shortcomings, remembering that lukewarm patriotism and the spirit of faction have prevented us from employing with becoming energy and unity of purpose, the ample resources which a bountiful Providence has placed in our hands, and which, if thus employed, would have long since secured to us an honorable peace.

Let us pray that the misguided men who are striving to overthrow the mild and beneficent government which their fathers aided ours in founding, and which they themselves shared in administering, may be delivered from the evil spirit which possesses them: that all party strife among ourselves, in this time of national peril, may be supplanted by an ardent and devoted patriotism, and that the spirit of rapine and disobedience to law which recently manifested itself in this City, may be forever subdued.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this third day of August A. D. 1863.

[L. S.]

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 25th day of July to the 3d day of August, 1863. Men, 98; Women, 94; Boys, 275; Girls, 255. Total, 722. Adults, 192; Children, 530; Males, 373; Females, 349. Colored Persons, 12.

AGES.

Under 1 year	294	30 to 40 years	55
1 to 2 years	125	40 to 50 years	40
2 to 3 years	46	50 to 60 years	19
3 to 4 years	14	60 to 70 years	20
4 to 5 years	7	70 to 80 years	12
5 to 10 years	26	80 to 90 years	3
10 to 15 years	1	90 to 100 years	1
15 to 20 years	16	100 and upward	1
20 to 25 years	22	Unknown	2
25 to 30 years	12		
Total			722

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Spain	1
England	8	Switzerland	2
France	3	United States	555
Germany	27	Wales	1
Ireland	11[illegible]	West Indies	2
Scotland	4		
Total			722

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black. Isl'd.	22	Nursery & Child's Hosp.	5
Bellevue Hospital	21	Randall's Is. Nur. Hosp.	1
City Hospital	8	St. Luke's Hospital	3
City Prison	2	Ward's Is. Emig. Hosp	10
Colored Home Hospital	4	Workhouse, Black. Isl'd.	2
Island Hospital	11		
LunaticAsylum, Black. I.	1	Total	93

WARDS.

1	22	13	28
2	4	14	16
3	1	15	6
4	24	16	23
5	40	17	57
6	30	18	38
7	47	19	26
8	24	20	59
9	22	21	58
10	25	22	41
11	35		
12	30	Total	722

(Signed.) F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1862 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 4, 1862..........457. Increase 265

Week ending July 27, 1863:

From acute disease..........407

From chronic disease..........205

From external causes, &c..........72— 684

Week ending Aug. 3, 1863:

From acute disease..........451

From chronic disease..........213

From external causes, &c..........58— 472

Increase this week..........38

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending Aug. 4, 1862..........65

Week ending Aug. 3, 1863..........93

Increase this week..........28

Number of interments in Potter's Field, compared with the corresponding week of 1862:

Week ending Aug. 3, 1862..........53

Week ending Aug. 3, 1863..........77

Increase this week..........24

CHILDREN OF

Native parents.......48 | Foreign parents.......415

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863.

Present—Aldermen Hall and Masterson.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Masterson, Alderman Hall was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing,

The Chairman pro. tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISIONS.

The Peterhoff, the Springbok, and Other Contraband Traders Disposed of.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE STEAMER PETERHOFF AND CARGO.

BETTS, D. J.—This cause having been brought to hearing before the Court upon the pleadings and proofs, and the issues in law and fact involved therein, and upon questions affecting the rules and doctrines of public law, in relation to the case, and the rights and liabilities of the respective parties assured thereby, and the admissibility, relevancy and effect of the various classes and items of proof heard in the said cause, relating to acts or declarations of parties on board the said ship on the voyage in question, and being part of her crew or ship's company, or others having authority to act in her behalf, and whether such evidence be direct and positive, or presumptive and inferential; as also in respect to acts of misfeasance on the voyage, in the spoliation, mutilation or concealment of papers transported in the ship on such voyage, or attempts to disguise the character of the cargo on board, and its destination, and the premises aforesaid, with the allegations and arguments of counsel for the respective parties thereupon, having been fully heard and understood, it is considered and found by the Court:

First—That the said ship *Peterhoff*, in the premises mentioned, was knowingly on the voyage aforesaid laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, and had them in the act of transportation at sea.

Second—That her voyage with the said cargo was not truly destined to the port of Matamoras, a neutral port, and for purposes of trade and commerce, within the authority and intendment of public law, but, on the contrary, was destined for some other port or place, and in aid and for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the law of nations.

Third—That the ship's papers were simulated and false as to her real destination.

Wherefore, it is considered by the Court that the said vessel and her cargo are subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it is ordered that a decree therefor be entered accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE BARK SPRINGBOK AND CARGO.

BETTS, D. J.—This suit having been heard by the Court upon the pleadings, proofs and allegations of the parties, and evidence legally invoked therein from other cases, and the premises being fully considered; and it being found by the Court therefrom that the said vessel, at the time of her capture at sea, was knowingly laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, with intent to deliver such articles to the aid and use of the enemy; that the true destination of the said ship and cargo was not to Nassau, a neutral port, and for trade and commerce, but to some port lawfully blockaded by the forces of the United States, and with intent to violate such blockade.

And further, that the papers of said vessel were simulated and false.

Wherefore, the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo is declared.

Ordered, that a decree be entered accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE BARK SALLY MAGEE AND CARGO.

BETTS, D. J.—The above suit as presented on hearing before the Court on the pleadings and proofs therein raised two main questions for the consideration of the Court: first, whether the claimants, being citizens and residents of one of the seceded States of the Union, at the time of the capture of the above vessel and cargo, had imputable to and impressed upon them the character of alien enemies, because of the condition of public hostilities then subsisting between the State of their residence and the United States; and, second, whether upon the proofs in the case, the claimants possessed such proprietary interest in the cargo captured as to constitute them owners thereof, within the rules of the prize law; and due deliberation being had in the premises, it is considered and found by the Court, that the aforesaid vessel and cargo, so seized, were at the time enemy's property, and that the claimants then possessed the legal ownership thereof.

Wherefore, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture against the same is ordered.

Decree accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE SCHOONER STEPHEN HART, CARGO, ETC.

BETTS, D. J.—The allegations and proofs of the respective parties in this suit, and the arguments of counsel on both sides therein being fully heard and considered, and due deliberation had in the premises, and it satisfactorily appearing to the Court thereupon; first, that the course of procedure in the suit, in its institution and subsequent prosecution, is regular and valid at law; second, that at the time of her seizure the vessel was laden with and transporting articles contraband of war, with intent to furnish and supply them to the use and aid of the enemy; third, that the vessel, when seized, was navigated with the attempt and design to violate the blockade of the port of Charleston, or other ports of the enemy, held in lawful blockade by the naval forces of the United States; wherefore, it is ordered and adjudged that the said schooner *Stephen Hart* and her cargo be condemned and forfeited as lawful prize of war.

Decree to be entered accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE SCHOONER GLEN AND CARGO.

BETTS, J.—This vessel and cargo were captured at sea, June 20, 1863, by the United States gunboat *Columbia*, and sent into this port for adjudication. The defence to the action is that the vessel was a British bottom, lawfully from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Matamoras, Mexico, on the voyage upon which she was seized.

The papers returned with the prize was a certificate of British registry executed to Nehemiah K. Clements, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as owner of the vessel, built at Nova Scotia, Aug 4, 1859, a shipping agreement entered into with the owner November and December, 1862, for a voyage from Yarmouth, N. S., to a port or ports in the British West Indies, thence to port or ports to which the vessel may lawfully go, for a term not to exceed six months, to have final discharge in Nova Scotia.

A certificate of entry and clearance of the vessel by the British Vice-Consul at Matamoras, April 22, 1863: A journal or log account of the voyage of the vessel from Matamoras, commencing in June, 1863: Master's manifest of 84 bales of cotton from Matamoras to Nassau, N. P., dated May 23, 1863.

From the proofs *in preparatorio*, it seems the vessel was on her voyage from Matamoras to Nassau, but was a bad sailer, or owing to the state of the weather was unable to make her course across the Gulf Stream, and it was attempted by her master, with the consent of her supercargo, to carry her to the port of New-York, and her master was attempting so to navigate her when she was seized, not making for any other port, and when seized was off Cape Hatteras, as was supposed, 80 to 100 miles. Her ship's company were all British subjects, and none of them had any interest in the vessel or cargo. The vessel was loaded with cotton alone. No shadow of reasonable suspicion against the integrity of the voyage is made to appear upon the testimony, either from her position, her lading, or the conduct of the crew previously or when she was captured, or from her consorting with or being connected with any other vessel or voyage, nor is it indicated to the Court by any argument, brief or suggestion on the part of the United States, that the captured vessel committed any culpable act on her voyage. It is ordered and decreed that the vessel and cargo be discharged from seizure and restored to the claimant with costs and damages, because of the wrongful arrest.

Decree accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE BRIG ISABELLA THOMPSON AND CARGO.

BETTS, J.—This vessel and cargo were captured a prize of war June 19, 1863, on the Atlantic ocean, by the U. S. steamer *The United States*, and sent to this port for adjudication. James McDaniel, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, interested and claimed as owner of the brig, and Nehemiah K. Clements, for himself and others, appeared and claimed the cargo.

As in the preceding case the vessel had a certificate of British registry given at Halifax, Aug. 5, 1862, as of a British vessel, built in New-Brunswick, 1861, to James McDaniel, of Nova Scotia. The vessel had a certificate of entry and clearance at Halifax, April 27, 1863, for Nassau, N. P., of a cargo of sundries, and a clearance at Nassau, June 5, 1863, for Halifax for a cargo of spirits of turpentine and Upland cotton, with title of instructions, bills of lading, and invoice conformably thereto. The cargo was taken on board in the harbor of Nassau. The ship's papers, upon their face, were regular and in due order.

The master and ship's company were proven, on the preparatory examination, to be British subjects, without any interest either in the vessel or cargo.

The voyage commenced at Halifax and was to have ended there. The vessel made no port between Halifax and Nassau, on the outward voyage, nor between the same ports on her return voyage, and was not near any port when captured, and had not attempted to enter any port on her return voyage. She was captured off St. George's Banks.

All the papers on the vessel were regular and apparently fair.

No proofs were given on the examination *in preparatorio* that the cargo of the vessel was procured from a blockaded port by any person on board of or interested in the prize vessel, or that it was the property of such person; and no reasonable color for doubt or suspicion as to the lawfulness or fairness of the voyage in question is furnished by the evidence in the case, except what arises from the testimony of the cook, Gabriel English, who testifies (fols. 29, 30) that the cargo seized was unladen from the prize vessel in the harbor of Nassau from the schooner *Argyle*, which had just run the blockade of Wilmington, bringing that cargo into Nassau. He understood the master of the *Argyle* was part owner of her, and he supposes he owned part of her cargo also. He was a Southern man from Wilmington.

This conjecture of the witness cannot affect the ownership of the consignees and shippers of the cargo at Nassau. The neutral consignee at that port acquires a perfect title to the cargo as against the captors, although it was carried to Nassau by runners of a blockade, and the libelants had no legal authority to arrest it on board a neutral vessel transporting it from a neutral port.

But acting on the persuasion that the cargo having been unlawfully brought from a blockaded port, and directly unladen from the blockade runner's vessel on to the *Isabella Thompson*, the cruiser might very naturally believe she possessed a rightful authority to intercept such transaction as one falling within the just cognizance of a Prize Court, and bring her in for adjudication before that tribunal on such suspicion. Had any solidarity of interests between the *Argyle* and the *Isabella Thompson* been established by the proofs in the entire voyage from Wilmington to Halifax, or any complicity between the two vessels in the enterprise, the captors might well invoke the judgment of the Court in condemnation of the enterprise. Although the evidence fails making a clear case of illicit dealing on the part of the brig subjecting her to forfeiture, I think a reasonable cause of suspicion arises out of the testimony, of sufficient force to justify the libelants giving further proofs to that point, if moved for by them.

As the proofs now stand, I shall order the brig and cargo released from this seizure, and to be restored to the claimants, without damages or costs, but with permission to the libelants, on four days' previous notice to the claimants, to move the Court for leave to give further proof in the suit, upon the aforesaid point.

Order accordingly.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE STEAMER GERTRUDE, CARGO, ETC.

BETTS, J.—The above vessel and cargo were captured as prize at sea by the United States ship-of-war *Vanderbilt*, on the 16th of April, 1863, and due proceedings being thereupon taken before the Court, on the return, by the Marshal, of the motion and attachment served in the suit, a decree of default for want of an appearance, or answer of any party intervening for the vessel and cargo, has been regularly entered.

Upon papers captured on board the vessel and the proof *in preparatorio*, the facts in the case appear to be, that she had a certificate of British registry, executed at London, Jan. 10, 1863, to Thomas Sterling Begbie, of that place, she being of British build, the same month. On the 8th of April, 1863, a shipping agreement was made between James Raisan and a crew for a voyage in said vessel from the port of Nassau to any port or ports in North or South America, West Indies, or Bermuda, and back to the port of Nassau, not to exceed three months, and on the same day cleared from said port of Nassau for St. John, N. B., with a miscellaneous cargo, including contraband of war, shipped the same day by Henry Adderley & Co., at Nassau, for St. John, N. B., deliverable to orders, with a letter of advice from the shippers, dated April 7, 1863, addressed to W. J. R. Wright, at St. John. No log-book was found on board.

The master, third mate, and engineer of the vessel were examined as witnesses.

The prize was captured about 8 A. M., the 16th of April, off the Island of Abaco, after a fruitless chase. Four guns were fired at her by the chasing ship before she hove to. The master understood the object, but kept on his course, endeavoring to get out of the way. (Martin's N. Y., 3 and 5.) He was bound, by his papers, to St. John, but was going to Charleston if he could get there. (Ibid, 11.) Her cargo, loaded at Nassau, consisted of powder, tin plates, boots, blankets and hops. (Ibid, 12.) He and the owner knew all about the war and the blockade of Charleston, and he attempted to enter that port, knowing it was blockaded by the United States Government. (Ibid, Int. 21, 22, 24.) There was a passenger on board, a Charleston pilot, under an assumed name. (Ibid, 34.) Witness was generally steering his vessel for Charleston. (Ibid, 36.) Witness had attempted, during the voyage, to enter Charleston or Wilmington, or wherever he could get in, and was chased off.

The other two witnesses give no testimony contradicting the master or favoring the innocence of the vessel.

It accordingly is incontestably proved that the voyage was got up and prosecuted, up to the seizure of the vessel, with intent and endeavor to break the blockaded ports; that her papers as to destination were simulated and false, and that she was carrying a cargo contraband of war, with design to convey it to the aid and use of the enemy, with full knowledge of the criminality of the enterprise.

A decree of condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo to be therefore entered.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Israel Fellman vs. Louis Lockman.—Motion granted.

Ezra B. McCagg vs. Charles F. Frost, et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Philips vs. Polmer.—Ordered that a new trial be granted on payment of the taxable costs, such payment to be made in thirty days after taxation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUN-STROKES.—The excessively hot weather of the past few days has proved fatal to many laborers and others exposed to the sun. About 30 cases of death were reported at the Coroner's office, yesterday, the majority of which were the result of heat. Heyo Attmens, a German, who lived at No. 14 Catharine street, was overcome by the heat, and died in a drug-store near by, which he had entered for medical aid.....Mary Morgan, of No. 252 East Twelfth-street, in passing through Ninth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was overpowered by the heat and fell to the pavement. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and expired soon after admission....Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body of James Keens, who was sun-struck corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Keens was 27 years of age, and a native of Ireland.... Martin Killeen, a German soldier, recently attached to the One Hundred and Ninth regiment New-York volunteers, was found corner Barclay and Greenwich streets partially overcome by the heat. He was taken to the New-York Hospital by the Third Ward Police....A soldier belonging to the Ninth regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves,) was sun-struck corner of Frankfort and William streets. Deputy Coroner Robinson administered the necessary remedies, and after partially recovering, the patient was taken to the New-York Hospital....Coroner Collin held an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station-house, on the body of an unknown woman who was found sun-struck in the doorway of a house in Water-street, near Dover. ....John Meddlecott, a discharged soldier, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at No. 23 Chatham-street. He was overcome by the heat. Deceased belonged to the Second Troy regiment, 33 years of age, and a native of England.... A man named Walley, 60 years of age, and born in Germany, died at No. 70 Essex-street, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of the extreme heat. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body....Thomas Cooper, a 'longshoreman, died yesterday from the effects of the heat; he was first sun-struck several days ago, and taking a trip to Staten Island on Sunday, he was much exposed to the sun, which soon prostrated him. He started for home, but calling in at No. 68 East Broadway, became insensible, and died there. Coroner Wildey held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of England.... Coroner Wildey held an inquest at No. 44 Gold-street on the body of Terence McCarthy, who died from the effects of the heat on Sunday. McCarthy was 29 years of age, and a native of Ireland.... John McLackhimer, a German, 50 years of age, died at No. 158 Washington-street, from the effects of a sun-stroke received several days ago.

COMMISSIONED.—We notice with pleasure that His Excellency Gov. Seymour has commissioned private William H. Merriam, of this City, who entered the war in the ranks of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. C. Buel, to be a Lieutenant, (Second,) in the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers, Col. Keese. Lieut. Merriam has been commissioned at the especial request of Brig.-Gen. Robert S. Foster, Commanding brigade at Bower's Hill, Va., and with whose Staff he is to be connected. Lieut. Merriam has been long and creditably connected with the Press of this City and State, and was formerly, we believe, the Editor of the late Troy *Daily Budget*. He volunteered as a private, in which position he saw service and remained one year, and his promotion, at the request of Gen. Foster, is but a due recognition of his abilities and services.

ARREST OF ALLEGED RIOTERS.—Thomas S. Sutherland was arrested by Detective Eustace yesterday on charge of having been a ringleader in the mob. It is stated that Sutherland paraded, club in hand, at the head of the mob visiting several machine shops and compelling the workmen to leave their work and join the rioters. The Allaire Works and Novelty Works were thus visited. The mob, it is said, were then led by Sutherland to Allertons' Hotel, or as it was generally called the "Bull's Head," which was sacked and burned. The complainant in the case is Minor D. Whitfield, of No. 241 Monroe street. The evidence in the case was of such a character as to warrant Justice Quackenbush in committing the prisoner for trial. Another case was that of Mary McGorman, who was charged with having in her possession a piece of carpeting taken from the house of Officer Lawrence of the Twentieth Precinct. She was committed by Justice Quackenbush.

DROWNING CASUALTIES.—William Wilson, a boy, accidentally fell through a hole in the pier foot of Fifth-street, East River, and was drowned. Search was made for the body, but without success. Deceased lived with his parents at No. 224 Ninth-street.....

A lad, 10 years of age, named Thomas Morrison, was drowned about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by falling into the dock foot of Canal-street, while at play on the pier. The body was subsequently recovered by Joseph Masters, No. 33 Gansevoort-street. The remains were taken to the parents' residence, No. 464 Washington-street, where Coroner Collin held an inquest. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.....A man named Andrews, 50 years of age, recently employed on board the steamer *Ericsson*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River, fell overboard on Sunday evening, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

PANDERING TO THE MOB.—On Saturday last the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company posted the following notice in their office and in the several cars running on their road:

"OFFICE EIGHTH AVENUE RR. Co., Aug. 1, 1863.

Colored persons are not allowed to ride on the cars of this company. C. A. MAY, Superintendent."

As the principal owner of the Eighth-avenue Railroad has for years past rode roughshod over the rights of the white people of this city, including both branches of the Common Council, it cannot be a matter of surprise that he should now finish up the job by ousting the "nigger" from his overcrowded and filthy cars.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—Capt. William Hudson, who arrived here just previous to the riots, after two years' service in the Army of the Potomac, tendered his services to organize a force for the protection of life and property in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. His services were accepted, and proved so valuable to the residents of these Wards that a purse of nearly $200 has been made up to him by the proprietors of the Fulton Iron Works, the Allaire Works and the house of R. Hoe & Co., as a testimonial of their appreciation of his labors.

A DESPERATE MAN—HE CUTS HIS THROAT TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Coroner Wildey yesterday morning was called to hold an inquest at No. 229 Third-street, on the body of August Enner, who had cut his throat. On reaching the place the Coroner learned that Enner was not dead, and had been taken to the New-York Hospital. He had inflicted a frightful gash across his neck but did not sever the jugular vein. It is said that the desperate man attempted to take his life for the purpose of evading the draft, but this his friends deny.

A REPORTED RIOTER BADLY STABBED.—A man known as John Hussey, whom the Police call a notorious rioter, was dangerously stabbed in the back with a dirk-knife, in the hands of one of his companions, with whom he had a quarrel. The affair occurred in front of his own house, in Jackson-street. Hussey was taken charge of by his friends, but he could not be induced to divulge the name of the man who stabbed him, neither would he give the Police any facts as to the origin of the difficulty.

A DESPERATE HIGHWAYMAN.—Mr. R. C. Vernal, of No. 205 West Twentieth-street, was sitting on the steps of his residence shortly before 11 o'clock Sunday night, when a stranger approached, and without saying a word seized him by the throat, and drawing a revolver threatened to blow his brains out if he resisted or said a word. While thus held the man rifled Mr. Vernal's pockets of a gold watch and chain worth $250, a small amount of money, and other articles of trifling value. The villain then fled and escaped.

STREET ROW AND STABBING.—At a late hour on Sunday night, three men, named Richard O'Sullivan, Jeremiah Lawden and George Carr, got into an altercation in New-Bowery, when Lawden, as charged, drew a knife, and stabbed both Carr and O'Sullivan about their heads and bodies, inflicting very severe injuries. Lawden was arrested by Officer Crary, of the Fourth Precinct. The injured parties were taken to the New-York Hospital.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—Seven hundred and twenty-two deaths occurred in the city last week, as follows: Men, 98; women, 94; boys, 275; girls, 255; total, 722; adults, 192; children, 530; males, 373; females, 349; colored persons, 12. Fourteen persons were drowned, 5 died from wounds received during the riot, 60 died of consumption, and 189 children died of cholera infantum. The increase over last week is 38.

INJURED IN AN AFFRAY.—Catharine Riley, an Irish woman, of No. 47 Centre-street, late Sunday night, was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, bleeding profusely from a wound on the head received during an altercation with a woman living in the same house. She was removed to the New-York Hospital. The assailant was arrested and committed by Justice Connolly.

STABBED BY UNKNOWN RUFFIANS.—Henry Sloan, a caulker, while passing through Market-street, late on Sunday night, was attacked by a gang of ruffians, and in defending himself was badly stabbed in the side and neck. Their object, doubtless, was plunder. Sloan was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Patrick Curry, of No. 108 Greenwich-street, was accidentally shot in the right leg while crossing the East River in one of the ferryboats, by the explosion of a pistol in the hands of one of the passengers. Curry was removed to the New-York Hospital.

THE INTENSE HEAT.—The weather yesterday was intensely hot. The following is the state of the mercury at Delatour's, in Wall-street, for Sunday and Monday:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Sunday	77	90	91	89
Monday	77	91	93	87

SUFFOCATED.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest at No. 309 Fifth-street, on the body of William Beiler, a child two months old, who was suffocated in bed on Sunday night by being overlaid by his mother.

Williamsburgh.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE ONONDAGA.—Coroner Barrett, of Brooklyn, (E. D.,) has investigated the cause of the death of James Conwell, injured fatally at the launch of the iron-clad battery, on Wednesday last. The evidence before the jury appeared conclusively to establish the fact that the proprietors of the Continental Works had taken every precaution which experience could suggest, and that the injuries inflicted were by reason of a failure against which no human foresight could guard. A new invention, called a "Spur Shore," was used in addition to all else, by which vessels have been held for half an hour, and then let go. In the case of the *Onondaga* the lever bent, thus sending the vessel off prematurely. In order to effect increased carefulness in future, the jury saw fit to censure the Company for not leaving means of escape well aft, although it was shown to be unusual so to do. Messrs. Rowland have made a liberal donation to the young widow of the deceased.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, a man employed by the Williamsburgh Ferry Company as a fireman, named John Muller, was precipitated into the water at the foot of South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., while walking from the ferry bridge to a pile-driver in the slip. The current instantly swept away both body and plank, and a search for the former, made yesterday, was of no avail. It is thought an undercurrent drove the body out of the slip, and that it was carried up the East River.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.—This gallant officer was buried, from his late residence, in North Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon. A military escort of the Fifty-sixth and Thirteenth Militia accompanied the remains to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, where the gallant soldier was laid beside his lamented father. A large cortége formed the procession.

NEW-JERSEY.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, an affray occurred on the Pavonia-avenue ferryboat, between Morris Welsh and Martin Harr, when the latter was stabbed in the breast. Welsh was arrested and locked up in the City Prison, and the injured man was conveyed to his home, and is considered in a dangerous condition.

SUN-STROKES.—There were several cases of sun-stroke yesterday, two of which proved fatal. One of the men is named John Cahill, residing in York-street, who was employed removing lumber, and died an hour after being prostrated.

ARREST OF ALLEGED RIOTERS.—Jacob Kuntz, Chas. Haas, Jacob Ahiner and Conrad Otto, residents at Union Hill, were arrested by Capt. Mank and Officer King, charged with being participators in the riot at Union Hill on the 27th and 28th of July, at which time a heavy charge of slugs was fired into Justice Eller's house, and threats of violence were made to him and his family. The prisoners were taken before Justice Pape, when Kuntz gave $2,000 bonds, and the other were required to enter into $400 bonds each for their appearance.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 3, 1863.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '67	104	400	Reading R.	117
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	106¾	1000	do	118
35,000	do......Clean.	107	300	do	117½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	105	1000	do	117¾
30,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Co C.	100¾	200	do......s20.	117½
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N......Oct. & Apr.	106¼	100	do......b30.	118
			16	do	119
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101½	450	Mich. Cen. R.	115½
36,000	do......New	99¼	1000	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	89
12,000	Mo. State 6s	71½	50	do......b30	89¼
1,000	do	71¾	100	do	89½
27,000	do	71½	100	do......s30	88¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	118	100	do......s30	89
1,000	do	119	50	do......s10	89
20,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	36½	350	do	89¼
5,000	do	36¼	400	do	89½
9,000	do	36	600	do......b10	89½
10,000	do......b30	36¼	10	do	90
4,500	N. Y. C. 6s	106	10	do	88½
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. b10	68¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114½
12,000	do	68	50	Tol. & Wab.	82
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	10	Ill. Cen. Full St.	106
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108	50	do	106½
40	Continental Bank	95	100	do	107
40,000	Am. Gold	127½	100	do......at 30.	106
5,000	do	127⅝	800	Ill. Cen. R. S.	116
50,000	do	127¾	300	do......b30.	116½
1200	Canton Co.	31	50	do	116¼
200	do	30⅞	5000	do......s30.	115
200	do	30¾	10000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	100
25	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28½	500	Clev. & Pitts.	96½
550	do	29	100	do......b10	96½
150	Quicks'r M. Co. b10	46	200	do......b10	96¾
400	do	47	900	do......b10	96⅝
50	do......b10	47½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	100½
200	do	47¼	700	do	100¾
50	Min. Mining Co. b30	86	50	do......s5.	100¾
50	do	85½	200	do......s10.	100⅞
200	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1½	50	do......b10.	101
50	Pacific Mail	237½	7	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
150	do	239½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	115¾
33	N. Y. Cen. R. ex. div.	130	600	do	115¼
2000	do	130½	200	do	115
10	do	130⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
25	Erie R.	106	400	do	106½
2500	do	105¾	150	do......b10.	106¼
200	do	105⅝	100	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	68
100	do......b30.	106	100	do......b10	68
100	do......s30.	105¼	200	P., F. W. & C. R.	77¼
50	do......s30.	105½	50	do	77¾
100	Erie Railway Pr.	106¼	100	do	78
50	do	106½	100	do......b30	78
150	Hud. River R.	152	500	A. & T. H. R.	63
1500	Harlem Railroad	128	[illegible]	do	62¾
200	do	129½	200	Alt. & T. H. P.	86¾
100	do	130	150	do	87
200	do......b30.	130	100	C. & N. W. R.	36
200	do......b10.	130	50	do	35¾
200	do	129⅞	23	do	36
200	do	129¾	50	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	83	50	do	96¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N.	99½	900	Cumb Coal Prf	29¼
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	71½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	117
5,000	do	71½	200	do	117½
10,000	do	71¾	100	do......b10.	117½
100	Canton Co	31½	500	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	117
300	do	31¾	500	do	117⅛
400	do	32	500	M. So. & N. Ind.	90½
1200	N. Y. C. R. ex. div.	131¼	100	do......s30	89¾
100	do......s10.	131½	100	do......s30	90
1600	Harlem R.	129¾	400	do	90⅛
100	do	129	2500	do	90¼
2000	Erie R.	107	300	do......b10	90½
100	do......b30.	107	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10.	114¾
500	do......b6.	107	200	Clev. & P. R.	96¾
100	Erie R. Pref......b30.	106½	100	Gal. & Chi. R. b20.	101½
400	Reading R.	118½	1000	Clev. & T. R.	115½
500	do	119	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	106½
400	do	118¾	100	do	106¾
200	do	118⅞	500	do	107
200	do......b30.	119¼			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66½	1200	Reading Railroad.	117¾
50	Cumberland	29¼	800	do	118
400	do	29⅞	500	do	118¼
200	Canton Co	31¼	600	do	118½
100	do......b3	31½	1000	do	118¾
100	do......b3	31½	2200	do	119
50	N. Y. Cen	131	1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	89½
650	do	131¼	600	do......stw	89½
200	do......opg.	131⅜	300	do......btw	89½
100	do	131½	400	do	89⅝
[illegible]	Erie Railway	106¾	[illegible]	do......s10	96½
[illegible]	do	106¾	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	106½	[illegible]	do	90
[illegible]	do	106¾	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do......c	106¾	[illegible]	do......b3.	117
[illegible]	do......a	106½	[illegible]	do	116½
[illegible]	do	106¼	[illegible]	do	116¾
[illegible]	do	106⅝	300	Clev. & Pitts.	96½
100	do......s10.	106½	800	Chi. & R. Is.	106½
[illegible]	do......b3.	106⅝	150	do......s3.	106¾
50	Hudson R.	151½	200	Mich. Central R.	116½
200	do	152	100	do......b3.	116½
800	Harlem R.	129¾			
300	do......b3.	129¾			
700	do	129¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200	Bucks Co. Lead	1½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	117½
250	Erie Railway....s3	107¾	150	do	118
500	do......b3	107⅝	100	do	118⅝
1050	do	107½	100	do	118⅝
700	do	107¼	250	do	119
550	do......s3.	107¾	50	Ill. Cen. R.	118
200	do......b4	107¾	2050	do	118¾
300	do......b3.	107¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	97
200	do	107¾	100	do	97⅛
700	do	107¾	200	do......s3	97⅛
1200	Reading R.	118¾	400	do	97¾
300	do......s3	118½	200	do......s10	97⅛
300	M. S. & N. I.	91¾	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	107¾
350	do......s3	91¼	150	do	107⅛
25	do	90½	100	do	107⅛
850	do	91⅜	100	do......b3.	107½
200	do......b3	91¾	100	Chic & N. W. R.	35¼
100	do......s3	91⅜	200	T. H. & Alt.	63¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G.	115⅝			

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863 present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 25:

Increase in Loans..........$3,172,261

Decrease in Specie..........2,163,544

Decrease in Circulation..........74,736

Decrease in Undrawn Deposits..........2,960,40[illegible]

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season.

	Aug. 2, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1863.	July 25, 1863
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,401,000	$69,401,000
Loans	150,517,044	176,208,597	173,036,336
Specie	34,022,490	33,746,681	35,910,223
Circulation	9,311,868	5,700,452	5,775,188
Gross Deposits	161,974,210	209,875,116	211,581,151
Exchanged	24,861,273	48,701,970	47,447,604
Undrawn	137,112,937	161,173,146	164,133,545
In Sub-Treasury	10,338,719	29,759,702	24,204,574

The Bank return this afternoon reflects on the Specie line the recent heavy payments for Customs into the Treasury Office. The stock of Specie in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury continues over *forty millions* of dollars, the income from California and the interior being fully equal to the current shipments abroad. The accumulation of U. S. Currency from the West and other quarters, has enabled the Banks to increase their Loans over three millions, and the offering of money at 5@6 ₩ cent. is still very easy to the Stock Brokers. The employment to-day is fairly active within this quotation. The price of Gold Coin fell to 127½@127¼ ₩ cent. to-day, and Bills on London for the British Mail to 140 ₩ cent.

The speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange increases in its intensity, and nearly all calculations as to the course of the market on the Railway Share list appear to be at fault to-day. The accounts from the London market of the effect upon American Stocks of the great triumphs early in July of the National arms, and the constantly increasing volume of speculation in Wall and Williams streets among our own people, have further advanced the bidding on nearly all descriptions since Saturday afternoon, besides covering a very heavy actual business at the Stock Board both morning and afternoon. The prices paid for New-York Central and Erie are the highest known to the history of the New-York Stock Exchange. The price of Harlem, the highest known for twenty years. The sales and bidding for Reading are also the very highest ever known in this market, and several of the Western Stocks are higher than at any time since the excitement of last January. The State and National securities are steady, as compared with Saturday's quotations.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with the closing figures of Saturday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm and under considerable excitement. Gold Coin a fraction firmer. The additional rise on New-York Central and Erie since Saturday is about 3 ₩ cent., and on Reading and Illinois Central 3@4 ₩ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	128	127¾	Harlem Pref.	119	121
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¼	107	Mich. Central	115	116½
N. Y. Central	128¾	131¼	Mich. Southern	89	91½
Erie	104½	107¼	Mich. Guarant'd	113½	115
Erie Preferred	106	106½	Illinois Cen	114½	118¼
Hudson	150	153	Pittsburgh	96½	96⅝
Pacific Mail	240	240	Fort Wayne	77½	78
Harlem	126½	129¾	Rock Island	106	107
Canton	31	31	Northwest	36	36
Prairie du Chien	68	68¼	Galena	99½	101
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99½	Reading	114½	118¾
Terre Haute	62½	63	Ill. Cen. Full pd.	104	107

The subscriptions paid into the Treasury Office in this City to-day, on the Popular Loan of 1862, amounted to $1,050,750, of which $671,400 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $379,350 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,098,167 50, including for Customs, $194,000; payments, $1,377,861 87; balance, $30,480,008 37.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Irving Bank advertises a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

New-York	115	Hanover	97
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	110½
Union	110	Continental	95
State of New-York	101	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	103	Commonwealth	98
Am. Exchange	106	Imp. & Traders'	108½

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages.

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	105
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	M. S. & N. Ind. S F	107
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Ill. Cen., '75	115½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Al. & T. H. firsts	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con, '76	130	A. & T. H. 2ds pref	91½
Erie thirds, '83	112	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	88
Erie fourths, '80	107½	Chic. & N. W. S F	104
Erie fifths, '88	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	80
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	119	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. C., '69 & '72	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81½
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Mich. S. seconds	102		

The telegraph announces to-day that a ship called the *Banshee*, which cleared from this port, under the British flag, on the 18th ult., ostensibly for Matamoras, with an assorted cargo, has been captured by the United States gunboat *Niphon*, while attempting to run the blockade into Wilmington, N. C. The secesh firm of J. & N. Smith & Co., of this City, cleared this *Banshee* for Matamoras only a fortnight ago, knowing, of course, her real destination. The transaction is similar to that of the *Peterhoff*, steamer, condemned by the Federal Court a few days ago, as on a voyage from England ostensibly for Matamoras. She, to be sure, was not captured in the act of running into an insurgent port, but the letters and papers found upon her clearly established that her cargo had no other destination.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Company, are notified by advertisement in another column of this paper that fifteen bonds, designated by the numbers drawn, will be paid off at par and interest on or before the 1st of November.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the week ending July 29, 1863, were $43,058; increase over corresponding week in 1862, $14,176.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—POOR PILLICODDY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac this morning. It is positively known that LEE'S army is now encamped between Rapidan Station and Orange Court-house, with two divisions of LONGSTREET'S corps at Culpepper.

In the Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. we find a dispatch dated Charleston, July 31, which states that Cumming's Point was severely bombarded, on the previous day, by the *Ironsides* and two Monitors. The bombardment commenced about 10 o'clock, and lasted until about 3, when the vessels withdrew. Fort Sumter, and Batteries Gregg, Simpkins and Wagner responded to the fire of our vessels. The dispatch says that only two men were killed and one wounded in battery Gregg, on Cummings' Point, and that the battery was not materially injured. On the 31st, a heavy fire was commenced on Gen. GILLMORE'S works on Morris Island, which continued from daybreak until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is not claimed that any damage was done. The *Whig* also contains a brief dispatch from Welden, N. C., announcing that "the Yankees" at last accounts were retreating below Jackson, N. C., destroying bridges as they went. This relates to the second expedition against the enemy's communications, recently sent out by Gen. FOSTER.

It is stated that a large force has gone from the Yorktown Peninsula to assist Gen. GILLMORE in the siege of Charleston.

An order from the War Department directs that all further enlistments under the call for militia for six months in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia shall cease—the exigencies under which the call was made having passed.

Files of Bermuda papers to the 25th ult. furnish particulars of the arrival at St. Georges of the rebel pirate *Florida*. The *Bermudian* of that date complains that the city had, during the preceding week, been the scene of riot and lawlessness. A paragraph from a Barbados paper announces the arrival there, in a small boat, of a Lieutenant, Midshipman and nine sailors belonging to the *Florida*, who had been put aboard a prize, but had been forced to abandon it by the appearance of a United States cruiser. They set the prize on fire before abandoning her, but she went ashore on the St. Philip coast, and was not much damaged. She was subsequently taken possession of by the authorities as derelict.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe, four days later, are received by the *Arabia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. It is announced that the Galway line of steamers is to go into operation again on the 19th of August. The marine insurance companies had been heavy losers by the capture of the ship *B. F. Hoxie* by the *Alabama*—some £150,000 having been sunk by the operation. The owners of the *Alexandra* had applied for the release of their vessel, and for compensation for her detention, but the application could not be entertained until certain proceedings before the Courts were gone through with. An Anti-Southern Association had been formed at Manchester. On the 23d, in the House of Commons, Mr. COBDEN called up the subject of the Foreign Enlistment act, and advocated its amendment. He referred to the *Alabama, Florida* and *Virginia*, and said it was well known that two iron-clads were now being built at Liverpool for the rebels. He called upon the British Government to prevent the departure of these iron-clads, and thus prevent a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. Mr. LAYARD, in behalf of the Government, insisted that everything had been done which could be done to prevent the equipment of vessels for the rebels in English ports. He further insisted that the Americans had built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and had recruited their armies in Ireland during the present war, both of which statements Mr. LAYARD doubtless knew to be untrue when he uttered them. Lord PALMERSTON also defended the course of the Government, and said he could see no distinction in principle between "selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates." Mr. COBDEN offered to read a letter from Secretary WELLES, denying the truth of the statement made by Mr. LAIRD in the House of Commons some time ago, that his firm had been approached by agents of the United States Government relative to building war vessels for the North. The Polish question remains much as represented by the previous steamer. There is much dissatisfaction, both in France and England, at the tenor of the Russian note, and the Cabinet of Vienna is also said to be much excited. There had been a further advance on Cotton in Liverpool. Breadstuffs and Provisions also had an upward tendency. Consols were quoted at 92⅝@92¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Melville*, from Havana on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. There had been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz, and consequently there is no later news from Mexico. The fire at Havana abated on the 25th, after destroying nine stores, containing 75,000 boxes sugar, 4,000 bales cotton, and a large quantity of other merchandise. The fire was supposed to be caused by carelessness of laborers in drying cotton, in letting fall their lighted cigars among the combustible materials.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A communication from the Police Commissioners, calling for new Station-houses to replace those destroyed by the rioters in the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Precincts, specially asking for temporary quarters for the men in those districts, who are now without accommodations, was referred. The law of 1860 amendatory of the Police Law, makes it the duty of the Corporation to provide Station-houses required in the City. The resolution disprohibiting the use of a dumb engine on the Hudson River Railroad, between Chambers and Thirty-first streets, and the resolution granting the use of the streets for fifty years, for laying mains, to the "Anthracite Gas-light and Heating Company," were taken up, passed over the Mayor's vetoes, and also the resolution donating a plot of ground for a building site on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, to the German Hospital. The Mayor's objections to the last named resolution were of a technical character—the illegality of making such a donation. It is the design of the gentlemen interested in the institution to solicit of the next Legislature their sanction to the gift. The Board stands adjourned till the second Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and now stand adjourned without date. Both Boards of the Common Council likely will hold meetings on next Monday, to overrule Mayor OPDYKE'S veto on the conscript exemption ordinance.

The Board of Supervisors met pursuant to law at noon yesterday to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of election for the year. Tellers were appointed and a ballot had for Inspectors for the First District of the First Ward, in order to conform to the requirements of the law. The result showed no choice. Then the ballotting was postponed till the first Tuesday in October, and Messrs. ROACH, STEWART, PURDY and BLUNT were appointed a Committee to prepare a list of nominees for Inspectors and Canvassers. The appointment of Registers of election is required to be proceeded with on the first Monday in August. Heretofore the Board have selected these officers first, because they have to act first. The same course probably will be taken this year. A claim of $5,519 77 for the loss of a stock of groceries and store fixtures by fire during the riot, was presented and referred. Several small claims for damages caused during the riot were also presented and referred. The Harlem Bridge bills, heretofore debated and once lost, were passed with an amendment striking out an item of $165 for procuring a new transit (an engineer's instrument) which was stolen from the office of the Bridge Commission. It was said that engineers used and were of course responsible for the care of their own instruments. A communication was received from ROBT. H. SHANNON stating that he commanded a citizen corps during the riot, at the request of Gov. SEYMOUR, and that not one of the men ask or expect pay for their services, or to be reimbursed for their expenses. Referred. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on next Friday.

Brig.-Gen. GRIFFIN, who has commanded the First division of the Fifth army corps for several months past, has resigned for some cause not stated. As Captain of the battery which bears his name, Gen. GRIFFIN did excellent service in the first battle of Bull Run, but he was not appointed Brigadier-General until just before the battle of Mechanicsville on the Peninsula. He assumed the command which he has just resigned a short time before the first battle of Fredericksburgh.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday before Recorder HOFFMANN. The panel of Grand Jurors was exhausted, and only 14 answered to their names. A new panel was ordered, and were summoned to appear at 10 o'clock this morning. All jurors summoned are urgently requested to appear, as it is the desire of District-Attorney HALL to proceed immediately with the trial of the chief rioters, who have been arrested.

There was increased speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange, and the highest figures ever before known were paid for New-York Central, Reading and Erie Road shares. The General Share list was firm, and on the advance. Money easy. Gold, 127¾; Exchange, 140. The sales of the Popular Loan of the United States amounted in this market to $1,050,750.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was restricted; prices generally favored buyers. Provisions were quiet and depressed. Groceries were in limited request. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant rates. Whisky was sparingly purchased. Freights were inactive. Other articles were essentially unchanged. Government contracts were awarded for 1,218 bags and 1,485,000 lbs. green, roasted and ground Rio Coffee at $27 50@$33 25; 3,300 bbls. New-Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar at $12 60@$12 74, and 175,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice at $7 75@$7 97 ₩ 100 lbs.

The Cattle Yards are crowded in the midst of the hottest weather of the season, when vegetables and fruits are largely eaten to the exclusion of meat. About 4,300 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, and near 500 more were kept back for want of cars between here and Albany. Sales were quick for two hours Monday morning, though prices were near ½c. lower than one week ago, and before night poor cattle were one dollar per hundred lower, with every appearance of a hard close. We heard of nothing over 11½c. and of few which brought more than 10½c., while plenty of nice butchers' steers were turned out at 9c. and some rather coarse oxen were offered at 7½c to be weighed. Sales were reported at less than 6c., making the present by far the lowest market since March 10. The hot sun, reflected from the pavements, was hard on the brutes and a few of them were prostrated by the heat, while the protruded tongues and panting sides of whole droves, indicated intense sufferings.

Secession by States and Restoration by States.

It is universally admitted that the rebellion in its first stage was greatly facilitated by the existence in our civil system of State governments, each in itself a complete civil organization. One great difficulty of revolutionists in other lands always is the necessity they are under of improvising a government as soon as they have delivered their first blow. They are seldom able to do this on the spur of the occasion, except in a manner so imperfect as to work great confusion. All the detail of administration is lacking; and so, too, are all the prestige and moral influence that attend regular authority. It takes the revolution a long while to acquire consistency and organization, and in the mean time a rude, self-constituted, irresponsible, "provisional Government," has to rough-hew matters as it can—at best but the miserable makeshift of the day. But in the case of our Southern rebellion, all this disadvantage was escaped. Government, in its full perfection, was at hand to direct the movement from the start. Nay, in most of the States it positively initiated the movement, not only determining its course in advance, but overcoming all the first inertia. It was, in fact, the State Governments that engineered the States into secession. Without them, in all earthly probability, the movement would have never been possible.

But there is to be a compensation for all this. The State organizations which then worked with such calamitous effect against the Union, will work in precisely the same manner against the Confederacy. We shall see the States, turning one after another against the latter, as they turned against the former, though at longer intervals; and the restoration of the Federal rule will in that manner be about as smoothly effected as was the original secession. Before this year closes, we shall see Tennessee and Louisana, and in all probability Mississippi, placed bodily back into the Union, by internal organic action, and prepared to make good the movement by the exercise of every regular function of civil power. In their organic capacity, they will be ready to coöperate as completely with the General Government as any of the States that never seceded.

We do not say that there may not be in these returning States a large fraction of the population still rebellious at heart. Doubtless this will be the case. It takes such fiery passions as have been aroused in this rebellion a long time to cool. But this is a matter of little practical consequence, inasmuch as all malcontents of this description, whether few or many, will be as completely powerless in a civil sense as in a military. An oath of allegiance of the most stringent character will be required as a condition precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise or any other civil right, and the severest penalties will be attached to any subsequent conduct inconsistent with this oath. There is no difficulty in framing a system that shall secure the loyal purity of the ballot-box sufficiently for all practical purposes. Such a system is in fact is already in operation in the border States; and this very week Kentucky has held her general election for State officers and for Members of Congress, under regulations of this character. It is only the loyal men of the State that speak and act for the State. So long as this end is gained in Tennessee or in Louisiana, these States, in their organic capacities, are just as closely bound to the National Government as they ever were in their former history. Individual contumacy goes for nothing. And as time wears on, even that gradually disappears, as has been fully demonstrated by the experiences of Kentucky and Missouri. Thousands in those States are now thoroughly loyal in spirit, and faithfully perform every civil duty, who two years ago, or even one year ago, were eager to proclaim everywhere their undying devotion to the Confederacy. They are like men recovered from a fit of phrensy, again in their right mind.

It is still an open question whether this self-imposed, or at least self-accepted, return of the States to their old position in the Union ought to modify the operation of the President's Proclamation, or effect any change in the Confiscation bill passed by the last Congress. We take it, however, that, in any event, this policy will hardly be adopted as a condition precedent. If this war seeks to establish any principle, it is the vital one of unconditional loyalty. Every oath of allegiance that has been administered was shaped with express reference to that supreme duty. It is not at all likely that the Government will waive it, by any stipulations in advance, or compromise it. What is, and whatever must be demanded, is implicit submission to constitutional authority. This is the only principle that can save the Republic from a constant liability to new rebellion. If it be maintained, the Republic may stand firm for all time; if it be given up, anarchy will always threaten. The States will come back to the shadow of the old Constitution without reserve, and, so coming, will be welcomed with not only a just but with a generous spirit.

The idea entertained by many that it is the Confederacy which must submit before the rebellion closes, is completely wrong. Our Government has never expected any such submission; and, indeed, could not accept it even if it were offered, except as a submission of individuals. It don't know the Confederacy. The thing called by that name, it has never recognized in its living days, and most assuredly it would not in its dying. All the speculation about possible negotiation with "the Confederate authorities" for peace and reconstruction is perfectly idle. Were these "authorities" ever so much disposed to treat for that end—a disposition they never had at all, and never will have—yet our own Government never could enter into any such negotiations. In the first stage of the rebellion they sent their accredited Commissioners to Washington, Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. CRAWFORD, to negotiate, as they expressed it, "with a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of the political separation." Our Secretary of State replied that "he had no authority nor was he at liberty to recognize them as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them"—that the Government could not look for the cure of evils to "agencies unknown to, and acting in derogation of the Constitution and laws." There can be no doubt that this high constitutional position will be adhered to till the last rebel submits. No terms will be made, no discussion even had, with "President DAVIS," or any of his political envoys. It is to the people whom he has betrayed to their ruin, that we look for a movement back to duty; and it is through the State organization, and not through the "Confederate," that this return will be effected.

American Grain for European Belligerents.

The reports from the West in regard to the growing crops are, on the whole, quite favorable. Notwithstanding the drought that has fallen so heavily on Minnesota and other sections in the extreme Northwest, and the wet weather that has impeded harvesting operations in the Atlantic States, the fact remains unquestioned that much more than an average crop of cereals will be produced. The single State of Iowa is likely to make up by her excess all the partial losses that have been suffered elsewhere by reason of the unfavorable weather. The American grain crop for 1863 will be immense.

This is a simple agricultural fact, but it is of the highest moment to us as a nation. It means more for our peace than protocols or Conventions; and will be more influential than diplomocy in averting dangers that have seemed to threaten the Union.

Europe is on the verge of a general war, the results of which, if it occurs, must be much more injurious to the production and distribution of breadstuffs than was the Crimean war. In the event of this war, peace with the United States will be a *necessity* on the part of England and France—the only Powers from which the Republic has anything to dread. The influence of the Crimean war on American agriculture has not been forgotten. Previously to its breaking out, the exportation of breadstuffs to Europe was comparatively insignificant. The utmost of exports was a few millions a year. But the disturbance of wheat-growing in Moldavia and Wallachia, and on the shores of the Black Sea, gave the control of the grain market of Western Europe to the United States. We continue to hold it, and by so powerful an interest, that the loss of American cotton is not so severe a blow in England and France as the loss of American wheat and corn would be.

The prospect of hostilities in Europe will awaken attention to this subject, and create an immediate demand for crops now maturing. Another batch of such threatening news as we had by last steamer will, doubtless, be accompanied by orders to buy grain in view of the contingent war. This movement began, it will be slow to stop. It will not stop at all until the last cloud of war disappears from the horizon of Europe; and of this there is no early prospect now.

It is gratifying to know that the United States can not only feed its own armies but all the armies of Europe as well, if they need our breadstuffs, as they are likely to. In possessing the granary of the world, we hold the issues of peace and war, and can dictate the relations we are to observe with the Governments of Europe. This puts an entirely new face on our foreign affairs, and makes diplomacy comparatively easy. At the same time it gives new hope and encouragement at home; for American industry will gather such profits in feeding, if not eventually clothing, the "belligerent nations" of Europe, that our war debt will fail to be felt as a burden on our resources. It is clear that a war in Europe means peace and unexampled prosperity to the United States.

The combinations against the American Union, it thus appears, are likely to be rudely broken up, and for reasons wholly unconsidered by the enemies that have conspired against it, at home and abroad. It may not be because the military power of the United States is greater than that of the domestic enemies and foreign dynasties that would like to divide and destroy them. It may not be because our enemies, though desiring chiefly the overthrow of our Government, have not that harmony among themselves needed to secure coöperation in so hazardous a work as the attempted dismemberment of the Union. Though it is on one or the other of these causes that we have hitherto mainly relied in considering the daring machinations of our enemies. It is likely to happen that Bread will prove the great ally by which our nation is to be preserved in peace and prospered more in the future than it has ever been in the past. The military resources of the country being thus left unembarrassed, the work of closing up the now beaten and disheartened rebellion will be simple, and wholly uncomplicated with apprehensions of foreign war. Bread may thus prove to be "the staff of life" to the nation, as it is to man.

Judicial Usurpation—The Modern Champions of Habeas Corpus.

We published yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court that City Judge MCCUNN has no right in any case to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Court held unanimously that the statute creating the office never conferred any such power, and showed it in a manner as conclusive as it was concise.

Here, now, is a precious specimen of the modern Copperhead champions of law. This MCCUNN, utterly destitute of every quality that could command respect either as a lawyer or as a man, was originally elevated to his present place by the same sort of voters that figured in the recent riot. In the patriotic excitement that followed the bombardment of Sumter, he fancied that he could add to his popularity by joining in the general rush to arms; and to the relief of all decent civilians, obtained, in some way we never understood, a Colonel's commission and quit the bench in New-York for the bar-rooms in Washington. His swagger proved of very small account there; and to escape being Court-martialed for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming a gentleman, he was soon obliged to give up his commission. He came back to our afflicted City to resume the place which, apparently, in the fear that once away from home he might get his deserts, he had taken good care not to resign. From that time his studied effort seems to have been to make trouble to the Government. Not content with heaping the foulest abuse on the Administration, in party harrangues, and seeking to inflame every bad passion, he has incessantly emitted, in what he called his judicial capacity, writs of *habeas corpus* for the deliverance of traitors and spies arrested by the National authorities, and for the release of soldiers with bounties in their pockets, on any plausible pretext. The writs of this sort which he has issued, it is said, amount to many hundreds. He began to drive a very active business in this line in favor of the late rioters, but was suddenly brought to a dead halt by an order from higher authority to the Wardens of the City Prisons to pay no heed to writs of *habeas corpus* from Judge MCCUNN. Whatever this functionary could do for public enemies, by the exercise of any power, real or assumed, he has done—and all the while under the guise of an excessive solicitude for the sovereign authority of law, and the inviolability of constitutional rights.

It is a just illustration of the real worth of all this sort of cant. Judge MCCUNN'S respect for law, about which he has never been tired of declaiming, is practically carried out in a course of utter lawlessness, going far beyond anything practiced by the most inveterate criminal in this City. He deliberately assumed legal authority which did not belong to him, and pushed its exercise to an extreme that would have disgraced him even if he had had an actual title to it. When it was argued to him that the right of issuing *habeas corpus* did not appertain to his office, instead of showing any scruples, as a decent magistrate would have done, and reserving the determination for higher tribunals, he only displayed more recklessness than ever in his efforts to cheat justice of her dues. He has at no time been more active in this work than since the case, involving his power in the premises, was submitted to the Supreme Court for its adjudication. It was not law that he cared to have vindicated at all. Had that been the case, even if he had honestly misjudged his power in the beginning, he would have held his hand until the law could have been authoritatively declared. What he was bent upon satisfying was not the law, but his own malignant hate of the Government; and this he did by an assumption of power in the very teeth of the law, and then using that lawless assumption for the special behoof of the law's enemies. The public mischief he has done in this way hardly admits of calculation; and yet that was more tolerable than the profanation of once sacred words and phrases with which he accompanied it. His general jail delivery of knaves and traitors was bad enough, without the outrage of this abandoned impudence.

The same spirit of lawless assumption has been shown by these peculiar champions of law in persistent attempts throughout the North to get prisoners and soldiers from out of the hands of the United States authorities by suing out writs of *habeas corpus* from the State Courts. The effort has even been made to obtain the discharge of conscripts in that way, and thus practically nullify the conscription law. Nothing will satisfy these precious sticklers for constitutional rights but an assertion of the supremacy of the Courts of the State over all legal matters affecting the citizens of the State. But it is fortunate that in this case it is not necessary to wait for a judicial decision. As has been well shown, the memorable Wisconsin fugitive slave case of Ableman *vs.* Booth, as determined unanimously by the Supreme Court of the United States, makes it impossible that the *habeas corpus* of State Courts should be used against these national laws. The language of Chief Justice TANEY could not be more pertinent and explicit in reference to this lack of power if it had been specifically determined in reference to the Enrollment law, instead of the Fugitive Slave law; and all the attempts to evade its force have been only ridiculous. Judge TANEY reasoned at great length, but these few words tell the whole story:

> "It is the duty of the Marshal or other person holding the prisoner not to take him, or suffer him to be taken, before a State Judge or Court upon a *habeas corpus* issued under State authority. No State Judge or Court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of the State, in the form of judicial process or otherwise, shall attempt to control the Marshal or other authorized officer or agent of the United States in any respect, in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it, and to call to his aid any force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of law against legal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge by which it is issued; and *any attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than* LAWLESS VIOLENCE."

And yet it is precisely this same lawless violence that those declaimers about the inviolability of *habeas corpus* are eternally invoking.

It is high time that all this absurd cant was put under the ban by enlightened public opinion. It is conceived only in a seditious spirit, and intended only for the worst ends. Whatever its professions, its workings are all for the rebellion and toward anarchy.

English Felons Sent to America.

The English authorities are taking a new way, or rather they have revived an old way, of showing their friendship for this country, and at the same time getting rid of the thieves, burglars, garroters and cut-throats which form so large and powerful an element of the Queen's subjects. They are paying their passage money and transporting them over to this country. Of this fact there is no more doubt than there is of the fact that a few years ago these flowers of English society were transplanted to Van Dieman's Land. They are being sent over here in unusually large numbers this Summer.

They have a fashion in England of giving what are called "tickets of leave" to convicts, under various pretexts. These "ticket-of-leave men" obtain a temporary and limited freedom at large; and the system has been carried to such an extent that they form quite a numerous body in London. Some of them, though thrice infamous by their crimes, figure now and then in high society; and there are notable recent instances of men even as prominent as the present Duke of Wellington being imposed upon by ticket-of-leave men, and introducing them to their circles.

These ticket of leave convicts are given the privilege in frequent instances of leaving England and emigrating to some other country. Of course the British authorities would not be allowed to spew out such classes of their people over the continent, and they do not care about sending them to their own colonies; so this country is the last resort. Sir GEORGE GREY has the matter in hand, as Secretary of the Prisoners Aid Society of London, and to him we are indebted for our share, or more than our share, of these felons.

The Police of this City have been taking observation of the fact lately. In truth, they could not avoid seeing daily the results of the fact. For, as a matter of course, these old hardened criminals take to their old courses as soon as they reach this country. It is to this circumstance that is due the increase of crime, the revival of garroting, and the dreadful and desperate atrocities which are chronicled in the newspapers. The Police have been astonished lately at the number of criminals who have turned up of whose previous career they knew nothing, but whose doings showed that they were professionals and experts. They turn out to have been English ticket-of-leave men.

Two of these imported criminals were shown up at Police Headquarters yesterday, who had been nabbed before they had time to do any damage. Those who imagine the descriptions of low English life and low English characters, given by Cockney novelists, to be caricatures and exaggerations, should have seen these specimens. Nothing like them for low brutality was ever bred on this continent, and they could only have been drawn forth from the bottomless depths and reeking purlieus of English society. They said that they were ticket-of-leave men from London, having been released, before the expiration of their term, from Portsmouth jail, where they were confined for stealing; that their passage was paid to this country by Sir GEORGE GREY; that they asked to be sent to Australia or Canada, but he sent them here; that he told them that when they came to New-York they would find a letter in the Post-office for them with money in it to take them to Canada; but no such letter was here, and so they were penniless, with no resource but garroting or burglary. If it was really intended to send them to Canada, it is strange that they should be sent by way of New-York, when the fact is that those who sent them could ship them much cheaper to the Canadian Provinces direct.

Of course this thing will have to be stopped some way, and that speedily. The two men, whom we have referred to, will probably be shipped back to England to Sir GEORGE GREY, and we could hardly be supposed to weep much if they were at once to garrote him. Emigrant ships should be watched on both sides of the ocean by detectives for this class, and thus we might hope to somewhat reduce the number of those who arrive here. But the British authorities ought to be warned that they cannot send such people among us.

Thus while our English cousins are showing their friendship for this Republic by building iron-clad vessels to destroy our commerce, and shipping rifled cannon to the South to be used upon our homes, they are also sowing in the North a crop of garroters and burglars, gathered from their own prolific soil. They are certainly doing a great deal for this country.

REVIEW OF THE WAR.

II.—Why More has not been Done.

Having stated in our last what our armies have accomplished, we will now endeavor to answer the often repeated question—*Why has not more been done?*

As the opposing armies are composed mainly of men of the same race and country, it is reasonable to regard them as equal, man for man; provided their organization, discipline, and interest in the success of their cause are the same. The rebels at first boasted that one Southerner could whip three Yankees, and our newspapers claimed a superior courage and greater endurance for our Northern soldiers. But these boastful claims are no longer repeated on either side.

Nevertheless, it seems to be very generally admitted that the rebel army is more efficient, in proportion to its numbers, than ours. It moves more rapidly, straggles less, has fewer deserters, and is more easily handled on the battle-field.

This results in part from the superiority of their military system and organization, and in part from their more severe and efficient discipline.

In regard to their officers, the rebels have wisely adopted ranks and grades suited to their several commands, while we attempt to control a million of men under a system of organization adopted for an army of twenty thousand. In other words, officers of the same grade command armies, army corps and divisions. When, therefore, an officer reaches the rank of General of division or Major-General, the incentive of promotion is lost, for he can attain no higher grade.

Again, there has been much less political influence in the appointment and promotion in the rebel service than in ours. Hence their officers feel that they must win their rank in the field. With us a certain amount of political pressure is almost certain to obtain the desired object, without regard to military education, merit or service. This has much more influence upon the character of an army than is generally conceived.

The newspaper press has had a most pernicious influence upon the character of our officers and the discipline of our army. Those who have attempted to enforce discipline by punishing disorder and crime in their commands, have often been subjected to the most unmerited abuse, the guilty parties writing and publishing, with impunity, whatever they pleased, while military propriety and self-respect have prevented the commanding officer from engaging in such discussions with his subordinates. In fact, we have attempted to carry on our military operations as we carry on political campaigns, by newspaper misrepresentations and abuse. The headquarters of Generals have been thronged with newspaper reporters, who not only convey to the enemy, through the medium of their published correspondence, valuable information in regard to numbers, positions, and movements of troops, but by their unmerited abuse of one General, and equally unmerited praise of another, excite jealousies, bickerings, heartburnings, and general insubordination. No army can possibly be well governed and disciplined under such a system.

Again, hundreds of officers dismissed for serious military offences, have, through outside political influence, been restored to their commands, and thousands of soldiers guilty of military crimes, such as straggling, plunder, desertion, sleeping on post, cowardice on the battle-field, &c., have been let off without punishment. Men have deserted, by thousands, with entire impunity.

On the contrary, discipline in the rebel armies has been most stringent and severe. Appeals to Richmond from the decisions of Courts-martial or the orders of Generals in the field are seldom permitted, and there is no interference by politicians with the government and discipline of the troops. Their Generals know that measures to enforce obedience and discipline will be sustained by their Government, and that the denunciations of political brawlers and the abuse of newspaper reporters will have no influence against them. In fact, the first class of men have pretty much disappeared in the rebel States, and the headquarters of rebel Generals are never surrounded with newspaper correspondents.

The consequence is what might well be expected; while our army, composed of men individually good and brave, is collectively incoherent and almost unmanageable, that of the rebels is a compact mass, governed and wielded like a well regulated machine.

But if the system of military appointment, government and discipline has been defective, our military system or organization has been equally so. This has resulted mainly from hasty, inconsiderate and unwise legislation.

That three, six and nine months' volunteers and militia should be called into service at the beginning of this rebellion, when the Government was almost on the point of breaking into pieces, was natural and perhaps unavoidable. But to continue such a system of short enlistments and short drafts after the particular emergency had passed, was the climax of folly. Our legislation on military affairs for the last two years will stand as a lasting monument of the imbecility of legislative bodies in great national emergencies like the present, unless there happens to be some controlling military mind to direct them. The stones of this monument are shapeless and unsightly—they will neither fit together nor remain in position. It is a mere cobble-stone monument.

Armies in the field, and often at the most critical moment, are broken up, disorganized, and their efficiency destroyed, by the expiration of service of men under short enlistments. In addition to the injury caused to the country by derangement of military plans, and the suspension of military operations, caused by this continual discharge of troops just as they are sufficiently instructed and disciplined to be useful, the confusion in accounts, enormous loss of arms and other public property, and immense expenses of transportation, cause a useless waste of millions and hundreds of millions of dollars.

There was but one way to bring this rebellion to an early conclusion, and that was to raise an efficient army, properly officered and organized, with soldiers *enlisted for the war.* If sufficient voluntary enlistments could not have been obtained, drafting should have been authorized to supply the deficiency. Here legislation on this subject should have ceased, and all details in regard to carrying the law into effect should have been left to the administrative departments, to be modified and changed as circumstances required. Minute statutory provisions in regard to the execution of a military law in times of a great emergency, are not only useless, but exceedingly detrimental. The law of the draft passed at the last session of Congress is a fair illustration. Several months have been spent in organizing the extensive machinery which it requires; and after all this is done, its provisions are so complicated that the process of getting the drafted men into service must be very slow.

Had a proper military system been adopted at the beginning of the war, there can be little doubt that it would ere this have been virtually ended. But influenced by the reiterated assertions of the public Press, that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken," our military legislation has been one of mere temporary expediency, supplying the pressing wants of to-day, but making no provision for the probable or possible events of to-morrow.

Again, although the use of State governmental machinery, for procuring and organizing troops, had its advantages at the time of its adoption, we think that on the whole it has been injurious. As the Governors of States make all regimental appointments, the General Government loses that control over these officers, which is so necessary for the enforcement of discipline. Some of the Governors have worked harmoniously with the Federal authorities, while others have displayed a fault-finding and dictatorial disposition. Instances have occurred, where State Executives have positively refused to fill vacancies made by dismissals, and demanded that the dismissed officers should be restored. Moreover, troops which are officered and organized by State authorities, learn to regard themselves as State, not National forces, thus fostering at the North that very feeling which produced the rebellion at the South—State sovereignty as opposed to the sovereignty of the General Government. We may yet be made to appreciate this danger more fully than we do now. But we already see its effects in the character of our army, which is not a unit, but rather a collection of small State armies, while the rebel force is a compact mass, directed by a military President, with powers as dictatorial as those of the Autocrat of Russia.

It is a very singular fact, that while the pretensions of State sovereignty have been almost entirely absorbed at the South, where the pernicious dogma originated, the power and consideration of the State Governments at the North have been doubled, trebled and quadrupled. Before this war commenced State Governors seldom interfered with National appointments; now they dictate to the National Government. And yet the rebel Government is a mere Confederation, while ours is a constitutional Union! How true is it that the character of a Government depends less upon its written Constitution than upon its administrators. The rebel Executive has all the characteristic of a stern military dictator; ours, all those of a civil Executive in time of peace, yielding to the pressure of that horde of politicians by which the White House is continually surrounded and the President constantly besieged. So far has this outside dictation gone, that we know of instances of Senators and Representatives going to the President and actually *demanding* that some man from their District and State shall be made a General, and at the same time *threatening* that if their demand is not complied with they will vote against Executive appointments or supplies, or will go home and discourage enlistments and all measures necessary for carrying on the war. This no fancy sketch. We know it to be true; and we regard it as one of the worst and most dangerous features of the times. It has done more to injure the military service, and to prevent the success of our arms in the field, than almost anything else that could be named.

MILES.

How to use the Exemption Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not remember to have seen suggested the following plan of disposing of the $2,500,000 proposed to be raised in this City for the benefit of those drafted under the Conscription law. It is as follows:

First—Pay to each conscript who shall voluntarily serve, or shall *himself* furnish a substitute, the $300.

Second—If he shall not voluntarily serve or furnish the substitute, on its being shown by competent proof before a board of Commissioners, (who shall serve without pay,) that his family will require it for their usual support during his absence, then the $300 to be paid to the person left in charge of the family, (if a proper person,) to be appropriated to such support, and if not a proper person for that purpose, then to such Commissioners, to be applied by them to such support.

This plan is nothing more nor less than offering a bounty to the soldier, and in a great measure relieves the Conscription law of the charge that the pecuniary ability of the man of ample means renders the law unjust to the poorer classes. I venture to say that in nineteen cases out of twenty, the latter classes would have but little trouble in obtaining a substitute for the $300; but at all events it would go so far towards that object, and the plan I suggest would strike from the ordinance its most dangerous and odious agrarian feature. There will be plenty of substitutes in market who might bid up against a rich man but would readily take the $300 from one of their own class, especially if they find they can do no better. It appears to me that this appropriation of the $2,500,000 will be justifiable and will be sustained by the community, whereas the ordinance proposed, will be a premium to selfishness and cowardice, and cruelly unjust towards those who have already devoted themselves to the public service.

J. W.

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Great Fire in Havana—Two Millions of Property Destroyed—Semmes and his New Frigate—Falcon President in Venezuela, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

One of the greatest conflagrations ever witnessed in this city took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the extensive range of buildings in Regla, opposite to Havana, which are well known as the warehouses of Regla, were discovered to be on fire. As the greater part of the sugar exported from here is warehoused there, the quantity stored even at this dull business season, is worth several millions of dollars. On Saturday the number of boxes in those warehouses amounted to 174,777. Fortunately only a part of the buildings were consumed, so that the number of boxes of sugar destroyed amount to 62,000, which were all burnt in the course of two hours. The value may be estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars. In addition there were about 600 bales of cotton, 850 bags of coffee and a large quantity of other merchandise, so that in addition to the value of the buildings burnt—probably about $150,000—there is a further loss of one and a half millions, which will fall heavily on the merchants and planters.

From St. Thomas we hear of the *Alabama*. The *Tidende*, a newspaper of that Island, in its issue of 18th inst., says:

"Capt. SEMMES and three other officers were yesterday transferred from the *Alabama*, now lying in this port, to the new frigate, mounting 16 guns, called the *Georgia*, which has just arrived from England."

A line of American steamers has been established between Porto Rico and New-London.

The news from Venezuela is to the 7th instant. The Assembly, which met at Victoria on the 17th of June, elected Gen. FALCON Provisional President of the Confederation, to direct the destinies of the country till it was reconstituted in conformity to its sovereign will. Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO was also elected Vice-President. It was hoped that Gen. FALCON would arrive at Caracas within ten days, and then the new policy of his Government would be defined. Meanwhile GUZMAN BLANCO is governing in that city, for Gen. PAEZ renounced his office as soon as the Assembly met.

As yet Caracas is quite orderly, owing to the efforts of GUZMAN BLANCO. Some people fear that, when FALCON arrives, persecution will begin; for, although he is said to be a good man, yet bad advisers will not be wanting; still, GUZMAN BLANCO is a guarantee.

Gen. PAEZ and Messieurs LOPEZ DE CEBALLOS and ORME, the Spanish and English Ministers, went from Porto Cabello in a Spanish war steamer, animated by the good intention of mediating between the Government and the revolters against the Paez-Falcon Convention, but they could effect no arrangement.

The party at Porto Cabello have two steamers and eighteen more war vessels, that mount seventy pieces of artillery. They had sent in some of the vessels 1,200 men to the east, expecting that Ciudad Bolivar and other places would unite with them, but we here know they will not succeed, and then it will not be difficult to come to terms with the party at Porto Cabello, which will depend on Gen. FALCON's course of policy.

Gen. PAEZ and Mr. ROJAS remain at Caracas, but, according to the Convention, they must soon leave the country.

LARA.

The Negroes and Colonization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Baltimore *American*, in an able article on the "negro question," expresses the fear that if the blacks are emancipated, and permitted to remain as the working class of the South, the rebellious and aspiring aristocracy of that section will use them as the instruments of establishing, on a grander scale, their former ascendency in the Government. Of course, this alarming theory is based on the assumption that the negroes, ignorant and debased by their long servitude, will at once come into full possession of all the rights of citizens. But is this a necessary result of emancipation? Does any one (unless, indeed, we except the few infatuated disciples of WENDELL PHILLIPS) desire, or anticipate, any such result? A careful review of the discussions on this question will discover that, with few exceptions, even among those who advocate immediate emancipation, the plans presented for solving this most difficult problem of our social system, include the idea of a season of tutelage, more or less extended, by which the freedman may be fitted for the full enjoyment of the rights which belong to him. No sane man could desire to introduce into our political system an element so peculiarly susceptible of corrupt influence. Children in understanding, accustomed to yield without question to superior will, to invest them with the elective franchise would be but to throw the game of politics at once into the hands of those who have shown how capable they are of fearfully abusing the power intrusted to them. A state of tutelage, carefully guarded by well-defined regulations, the bestowment of all rights needful for the most rapid elevation of the race, should be the boon of these poor victims of oppression; but political power they should not have, both for their sakes and ours.

The solution of this question in the Border States may safely be left to the loyal citizens of those States. But in the rebellious States, Congress itself should exercise control over a matter so closely allied to the highest interests of the country. This is the course of true wisdom, and only the blindest fanaticism could desire a different one.

But it is not the design of the Baltimore writer to oppose emancipation. His aim is to show that the political evils which would result from it can only be arrested by some scheme of colonization. The plan of Postmaster-General BLAIR is referred to as worthy of the most careful consideration. Let the freedmen be employed in the execution of Government works for a limited period, while preparing for independence in a new home which the Government must provide for them. And all this is to be done for the purpose of withdrawing them from among those who will use them as the instruments of elevation to power, and *also* to shield them from "an exasperated people" who will certainly exterminate them! The harmony of these statements is not quite clear, but however complex the sources of alarm as thus suggested, the theory of emancipation above enunciated thoroughly disposes of them all. The negroes will not become at once a source of political aggrandizement to those whom the *American* styles "the masters of the hireling freed blacks," because those freed blacks will exercise no political power. The oligarchy will not enjoy "the additional advantage of the whole number of blacks being counted against the whites of the North, instead of three-fifths," for by this means that iniquitous distinction against freedom will be done away with, thus reducing, instead of augmenting the political influence of the Southern States.

In fact this whole stupendous scheme of the employment by the Government and the final colonization of the negroes looms up in vaster proportions as the mind dwells upon it. The transportation of a thousand men in a body two hundred miles is a task requiring care, exertion and expense. Multiply that number by one hundred, include women and children, transport them one thousand miles, and provide for them at the journey's end, and we have a programme so infinitely absurd that it is singular that any man of sense should venture to suggest it. Cheaper far would it be, and far more sensible to organize a negro armed police for the protection of their laboring brethren, and to hold in subjection the arrogant despots who now oppress them, to the authority of the Government they have despised.

P. Q.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

United States Steamers in Pursuit—Vessels Destroyed.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

The bark *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BENNETT, arrived here to-day, bringing advices from Bahia to July 4.

The rebel pirate steamers *Georgia* and *Alabama* sailed from Bahia May 24.

The U. S. steamer *Mohican* arrived June 24, and sailed on the 30th in pursuit of the pirates. The *Mohican* had one man killed and another wounded by the premature explosion of a gun while firing a salute at Bahia.

The United States ship *Onward* also sailed about May 26 on a cruise.

The *Daniel Webster* brings home a number of seamen recently belonging to the ships *Sea Lark*, *Dorcas*, *Prince* and bark *Union Jack*, which vessels were destroyed by the pirates.

Tammany Society.

ELECTION OF SACHEM IN PLACE OF MR. PURDY—MR. TWEED THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE—TROUBLE AHEAD.

Our readers remember the bitter contest which took place at the last Tammany election between the Old Guard and the New Guard, when the younger Indians of the Grand Lodge rebelled against the dictum of those who so long indisputably held sway in the Councils of the Democratic party. It was deemed a fitting hour for insurrection, because unity no longer existed and harmony of thought and action was a stranger in the old Wigwam. The fight was short, sharp and decisive. The old ones marshaled their hosts, and encouraged by former successes, made a gallant fight, but it resulted in an utter defeat, complete as was the repulse of the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava. Shortly after this, the old "War Horse," as his friends term ELIJAH F. PURDY, was elevated to the time-honored seat of "Ye Grand Sachem," and invested with all the powers thereto pertaining. This elevation caused a vacancy in the Sachem membership, and an election was ordered for last evening.

The Old Guard, which until recently has kept very quiet, revived and again entered the lists, but, as the result proved, only to be beaten, for the young Indians, flushed with success and heedless of age, rudely pushed the old ones aside.

In the councils of the youthful aborigines, however, the most entire unanimity does not seem to exist, and the list of candidates indicates very clearly that powerful chiefs lead the several factions, and trouble cannot be very far ahead.

The names of Mr. JOHN CLANCY, ex-County Clerk and Editor of the *Leader*; Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, ex-Alderman and City Inspector; Mr. TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman, and Mr. WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor of the County and Deputy Street Commissioner, were the ones most talked of, and the ones for the success of which the several cliques worked and caucused and fought most determinedly.

At 8 o'clock last night the election was held; the old wigwam being brilliantly illuminated. At an early hour a very fair representation of the membership was there, though one of the candidates and several of the more prominent members were detained by illness.

Rap! rap! rap! Order, (so to speak,) was obtained and the announcement made that in consequence of Mr. PURDY's election to the office of Grand Sachem, a seat was vacant in the Great Council, and if it was the pleasure of the assembled chiefs a choice would now be made to fill it.

The usual and somewhat aboriginal grunt of satisfaction being given a recess and some refreshments were taken, that opportunity might be had for consultation. The Council partook of generous libations of fire-water, and considered.

The result was indicated by the vote soon afterward taken, and which elected to the vacant log, Mr. WM. M. TWEED.

Mr. TWEED's speech of acceptance cannot be reproduced, for very good reportorial reasons. The debate which followed was interesting, excited, slightly personal, and if there is not within the sacred walls of the time-honored wigwam a very pretty fight before the Fall elections, the indications of last night are by no means to be relied upon.

In the meantime, however, a second defeat of the very Old Guard is recorded, a split in the ranks of the Young Indians, and the consequent election of the conservative Supervisor, WM. M. TWEED.

The United States Supply Steamer Arkansas.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3.

Arrived, United States supply steamer *Arkansas*, Lieut. WEST, from the North and South Atlantic squadrons, with one hundred and fifty passengers and invalids.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3.

Five-twenties to the amount of $1,000,000 were sold to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 15.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it may save you from consumption, it will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jane's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. M. SINGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.
ISAAC M. SINGER.
EDWARD CLARK.

The business heretofore conducted by Messrs. I. M. SINGER & CO. will be continued by "The Singer Manufacturing Company," at No. 458 Broadway.

INSLEE A. HOPPER, President.
A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 450 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 109 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 3, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of the Island of St. Croix, W. I., in the 77th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BITLENGER.—In Islip, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM A. BITLENGER.

The funeral will take place at Babylon, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BROWN.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 1, NATIE GOULD, eldest child of Charles E. and Jane M. Brown, of Brooklyn, aged 6 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Classon-av., northeast of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COURSEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. B. Woodruff, Morristown, N. J., Mrs. H. COURSEN, wife of Abraham Coursen, deceased, aged 71 years.

CLARK.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, GARRETT D CLARK, youngest son of Garrett D. and Sarah Clark, aged 15 years and 6 days.

Due notice of the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 West 50th-st., will be given to-morrow.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, DAPHNE, wife of Abraham Cummings, aged 60 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 175 West 13th-st.

DWIGHT.—In Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, WILLIE, infant son of Rev. William B. and Eliza H. Dwight.

Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the house.

FORBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, EDWARD T. FORBLE, aged 35 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Wicks, No. 96 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GOLDEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 2, HENRY GOLDEY, aged 72 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the DeKalb-av. M. E. Church, between Franklin and Kent avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Newark papers please copy.

Calm on the bosom of his Lord,
His gentle spirit sank to rest.

GRIFFING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, ELLEANOR VAN DE WATER GRIFFING, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of one of her grandsons, Evander Berry, Esq., No. 40 1st-st., Williamsburgh (Brooklyn, E. D.)

HEERMANCE.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2, from congestion of the brain, FRANCIS, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Heermance, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

IVES.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, REBECCA, wife of L. Silliman Ives, L.L.D., and daughter of the late Bishop Hobart, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 5, at 9½ o'clock.

JACOBSEN.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, Aug. 1, ANNIE LAURA, infant daughter of Otto F. and Annie P. Jacobsen, aged 4 months.

LYON.—In Rose, Wayne County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 26, NELLIE, daughter of William H. and Ellen M Lyon, aged 1 year and 3 days.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Aug. 3, in this City, ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Chapel, without further invitation.

MIDGLEY.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Aug. 2, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM BERGEN, only child of Benjamin S. and Sarah M. Midgley, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTT.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Aug. 2, after a long and painful illness, D. W. C. Mott, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Morse-av., Morrisania.

PILLET.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 2, at No. 148 Waverley-place, after a short illness, MARGUERITE AIMEE PILLET, née Lesbeaupin, relict of Paul Pillet, aged 76 years.

High Mass will be celebrated on this (Tuesday) morning, Aug. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st., whence the funeral will proceed to Calvary Cemetery.

PHELPS.—In Burlington, Vt., on Monday evening, July 27, FRANCIS SHURTLEFF, second son of Edward J. and Mary Haight Phelps, aged 14 years.

RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug 2, of consumption, PHEBE ANN RHODES, wife of John H. Rhodes, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Meserole, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Madison-st., near Classon-av., without further notice.

SHEPARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 2, Mrs. CATHERINE SHEPARD, widow of the late Henry Shepard, aged 53 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Faulkner, No. 134 (late 58) East 16th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P M., without further invitation.

WINTHROP.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 1, GEORGIANA, wife of Thomas Charles Winthrop, and daughter of the late John Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 2, EARNEST, infant son of George and Sarah T. Williams, aged 8½ months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 103 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 4 o'clock.

WADE.—On Monday morning, Aug. 3, JOHN R. L. WADE, formerly of the City of Newark, N. J., in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, H Langstroth, No. 135 East 36th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

WILBER.—On Monday, Aug. 3, CATHARINE AMELIA WILBER, widow of the late William Wilber, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, aged 73 years, 10 months and 20 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son in-law, Joshua D. Devoe, No. 246 East 7th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Afflicted one, thy sorrows ended,
Joys unseen to us are thine;
Angels that did guard thy pillow,
Waft thee to a pleasant clime.

Though the grave wouldst have its victim,
Yet thy soul would onward go,
To its Maker and Redeemer,
And where pleasures ever flow.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 411.—Aug. 3, 1863.
5, 44, 2, 30, 66, 36, 42, 15, 50, 39, 40.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 412.—Aug. 3, 1863.
16, 59, 30, 35, 42, 66, 4, 33, 44, 51, 12, 7, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at their Headquarters, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is important.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
J. J. SHAW, }

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 3d, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 309 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. ABERNETHY.

Keep feet warm, head cool, bowels open, and bid Doctor's defiance. So said old Dr. Abernethy, and he said truly. For regulating the bowels there is no such medicine as RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

This wonderful remedy has now been before the public for ten years, steadily winning golden opinions from all sorts of men.

They secure to the system all the good effects that can possibly be obtained from purgation, without being drastic or in any way unpleasant in their operation. Who will not say that a medicine *that* possesses this power is a boon to the human race. Let no bile accumulate in your system; work it off with a dose of Radway's Pills. Let not your bowels be costive for a single day; take a dose of the Pills. If threatened with an attack of disease, take a dose of these Pills.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 87 Maiden-lane.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.

CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL War is Ended," and "Was My Brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. R. Lowry. "Sweet Evelina and Nora, Dearest," by Mrs Parkhurst, are the prettiest songs out. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, "The Bow of Promise," by H. Tucker, the well known author of "When this Cruel War is Over."

S. T.—1860—X

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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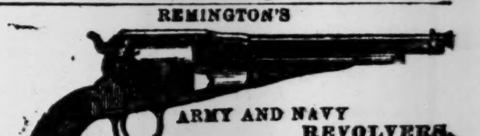

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APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

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AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING.
Sole Proprietor,
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For sale by all Druggists.

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CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

MME. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE.—Ladies desirous of improving their complexion without injury to the skin, should use Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, the purity of which is testified to by Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated chemist; and thousands of ladies who have used them for the last five years attest their undeniable merits in removing tan, redness, freckles, pimples, &c., as also their virtue as a preventive of erysipelas.

Mme. LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE are no cosmetic; are used as a soap; cleanse and purify the skin; render it soft, clear and fair, bestowing a healthy hue on the complexion.

Sold by druggists and perfumers. Depot No. 590 Broadway.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the signature.
C. LEWENBERG.

POURING DOWN, POURING IN AND POURING OUT.—Now the sun is pouring down its burning rays, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring in to No. 6 Burling-slip for the celebrated PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
from which they will be pouring out the cooling contents, with many a temperance toast for the health of the sellers,
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM RIVER.—Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Funk's Hotel, at the Lion Brewery, corner of 108th-st. and 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of

THOMAS MANSON, President.
A. N LEWIS, } Secretaries.
D. H. KNAPP, }

CHOICE ARTICLES.—OSBORN'S PURE Juice Port, Guinness' Dublin Stout, Extra Bourbon Whisky, Meder's Swan Gin, bottled in Schiedam, and old Cognac Brandy, all warranted pure as imported. Also, a very choice lot of Spanish Olives, just received.

GEO. E. MANDUM, Importer.
Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

GETTYSBURGH.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEING called to Gettysburgh and vicinity for the recovery of some bodies, those having lost friends in that vicinity, will find this a good opportunity to recover the same. For further information, apply at No. 18 Spring-st.

J. WINTERBOTTOM, Undertaker.

esentation of a Flag to the Philadelphia Colored Regiment.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Third Colored Regi-nt, now encamped at Camp William Penn on elton Hill, about eight miles from the city, and half ile from the North Pennsylvania Railroad, were recipients of a large and handsome American , presented to them by the Committee who were trumental in raising the regiment.

The occasion was celebrated by a flag raising, at ich speeches were made by GEO. H. EARLE, Esq., d Judge KELLEY.

A special train left the depot of the North Penn-ivania Railroad at 3½ P. M., consisting of fourteen rs, well loaded with colored persons, and among em a sprinkling of white ladies and gentlemen, all nt on witnessing the ceremony. A band, composed colored musicians, escorted the excursion party.

Shortly after the arrival of the excursion train at helton Hill, the regiment was formed and taken to n adjoining field, where they were put through a eries of field manœuvres, which were executed with commendable promptness and witnessed by about fteen hundred spectators, comprising all colors, ages and sexes.

After an hour spent in drilling the regiment, they were marched to the camp-ground near by, and formed into a hollow square around a lofty flag-pole, at the peak of which the emblem of our nationality was destined to float to the breeze. About 5½ o'clock the raising of the flag took place, the colored band attached to the regiment playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." Immediately afterward Col. LEWIS WAGNER, the commander of the camp, mounted a rough stand, and proposed three cheers for the Star-Spangled Banner, which were given by the regiment with a will.

Mr. GEORGE H. EARLE then mounted the stand, and proceeded to address the regiment and concourse of visitors who were present.

MR. EARLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. EARLE said he felt very happy to say a few words on this occasion, but was unable to say all he felt. He informed those assembled, that they stood on consecrated ground—ground that had witnessed a struggle during the Revolutionary war. The inspiration of the present moment is as from Heaven, and like the voice of the Great Creator, for it is the day that tells us that America is calling into the service all her servants for the purpose of protecting her nationality, regardless of color.

Your enemies in the North opposed sending you to the field, but no men are more respected than you when under arms. Your enemies have said you would not fight. Have you not fought already? We knew what you could do, and therefore did not think it necessary to search history to prove any of your deeds. Not a farmer in the neighborhood complains of any improper conduct on the part of any of you. Nothing has been destroyed while you have been encamped here, and you have conducted yourselves with entire propriety. Show me another regiment that can say as much.

At Milliken's Bend your brethren fought well and reflected honor on you; the same can be said of the conduct of the colored troops at Morris Island. Their Colonel said, "Take that battery," and it was taken. A colored man bore the colors in the fight, and faced all dangers presented to him. Baton Rouge was another example of the bravery of colored troops.

Why should you not fight? Are not your hearts in the present struggle? Are you not fighting for the freedom of your own race? You fight for the principles of PATRICK HENRY, "Give me liberty or death."

The speaker felt that the men before him would do all in the line of duty that the Committee who raised the regiment expected of them. Fifteen months ago the creation of a negro regiment would have caused a riot in the city, but public opinion has changed, and officers and men are respected now. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the American flag. After some further remarks, in the course of which he urged the members of the regiment to perform all services required of them, Mr. EARLE retired with applause.

A number of cheers were given by the regiment at the conclusion of Mr. EARLE's remarks, after which Judge KELLEY stepped forward for the purpose of saying a few words.

JUDGE KELLY'S SPEECH.

He said he had not come for the purpose of speaking, but simply to witness the proceedings of the day, and what he had to say should be made very short, as he was anxious to witness the battalion firing of the regiment with blank cartridge. He had, however, a very important secret to impart to the white people present, and that was that JOHN BROWN's soul was marching on, and, with the help of God, it would continue to do so, and that with the aid of soldiers of African descent, the flag that now floated proudly above their heads would soon wave over a country in which there were nothing but free men. He told the regiment that they had redeemed their race in Philadelphia from a prejudice that had long existed against them, and that prejudice was that the colored race were a race of cowards. You must show the world that the free men of African descent in the North can fight as well as their slave brethren in the South have done. You are to proceed to Florida, and the colored race are to make that State a Free State of our Union.

As soon as you leave for the seat of war, another regiment will be formed on the ground you now occupy, and they will soon follow you to fight for your race. The black man is to make Florida free, and if France attempts to create an empire on this continent, the tropical regions of the country will swarm with legions of black men, who will frustrate any attempt on the part of European potentates to carry out any of their schemes on this continent.

The following is a list of the officers that have been appointed in the regiment up to the present time:

Colonel, —— TILGHMAN; Major, T. W. Bardwell; Captain, —— Black; Adjutant, S. S. Marsells; First Lieutenant, R. C. Loveridge; First Lieutenant, Wm W. Walrath; First Lieutenant, R. R. Martin; Second Lieutenant, S. L. Kearney; Second Lieutenant, (Acting Quartermaster,) J. S. McCaughan; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Ritchie; Second Lieutenant, B. B. Buckley; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Herwack; Second Lieutenant, —— Bisker.

The regiment is entirely full, well armed with new muskets, and thoroughly equipped in every respect. They will make a street parade through the city on Saturday, and will leave for Florida as soon as the full complement of commissioned officers has been appointed.

The Opening of the Mississippi.

A GENERAL ORDER FROM GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, July 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—The captures of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have opened the Mississippi River to the navigation of peaceful commerce, have cleft "the Confederacy" in twain, and fatally smitten it in the centre of its evil power.

The steamer *George Cromwell* has made a peaceful voyage from St. Louis, Mo., to New-Orleans, La., in six days, having left the former city on the 18th day of July, and arrived at New-Orleans on the 24th.

In honor of these great events, and of the infantry, cavalry and artillery of Massachusetts, whose good fortune it has been to serve in the armies of Maj.-Gen. GRANT, Department of the West, and Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Department of the Gulf, side by side with the loyal and gallant men of the West, the far South, the Middle States, and our own New-England, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired on Boston Common, on Monday, July 27, at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Massachusetts commands in the departments named, and whose services will forever be held in honor by this Commonwealth, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

21st Massachusetts Vols.
29th Massachusetts Vols.
35th Massachusetts Vols.
36th Massachusetts Vols.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

26th Massachusetts Vols.
30th Massachusetts Vols.
31st Massachusetts Vols.
38th Massachusetts Vols.
41st Massachusetts Vols.

UNATTACHED COMPANIES OF CAVALRY.

1st Co. Massachusetts Vols.
2d Co. Massachusetts Vols.
3d Co. Massachusetts Vols.

LIGHT BATTERIES.

2d Massachusetts Vols.
6th Massachusetts Vols.
4th Massachusetts Vols.
12th Massachusetts Vols.
13th Massachusetts Vols.
15th Massachusetts Vols.

REGIMENTS OF MILITIA, (NINE MONTHS,) DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

4th Massachusetts Vols.
42d Massachusetts Vols.
47th Massachusetts Vols.
48th Massachusetts Vols.
49th Massachusetts Vols.
50th Massachusetts Vols.
52d Massachusetts Vols.
53d Massachusetts Vols.

Capt. JONES' Eleventh battery, First brigade, First division M. V. M., will fire the salute.

Maj.-Gen. ANDREWS, First division M. V. M., is charged with the promulgation and execution of this order.

By order of His Excellency,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
WM. SCHOULER, Adjutant-General.

—The New-Haven *Palladium* of Friday says:

"Last night two students, their diplomas safe in their possession, broke into the rooms of a tutor of the college, and indiscriminately smashed his furniture. The students who committed this raid are known to the faculty and to the police, but have not been arrested."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, August 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 14,549 bbls. Flour, 419 bbls. Corn Meal, 84,041 bushels Wheat, 155,653 bushels Corn, 6,445 bushels Rye, 59,225 bushels Oats, 495 pkgs. Provisions, and 831 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bags at 27½c.@28c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Is pretty brisk and buoyant. Middlings, 63½c.@64½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at declining prices. Sales, since our last, 11,200 bbls., including unsound extra State at $4 10@$4 70; Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 75@$5 25, chiefly at $4 85@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 25@$5 60 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western........$4 00 @$4 60
Extra State........[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 4 65 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio, shipping brands........5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands........5 65 @ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee........5 [illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri........[illegible]

Southern Flour is in less demand and is heavy; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $5 65@$6 50 for poor to good superfine; $6 55@$8 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl., and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed; sales 475 bbls. Extra at $4 85@$7 00 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand, at $3 40@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request, at $4 25@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull to-day, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported of only 33,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 35; Amber Western, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa, at $1 26@$1 30; Red do., at $1 15@$1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 06@$1 19; Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible]@$1 14, and Amber State at $1 31 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported to-day of 85,500 bushels, at 66c.@66½c. for sound mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for unsound do. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 80c.@92c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 56c.@62c.; Western, at 65c.@69c.; State, at 70c.@71½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request and is firm, to-day, at 85c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue quiet yet steady, to-day, at 15c.@22c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, at former rates.

OILS—Have been quiet, yet steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 650 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 37½ for Old Mess; $12 75@$13 for New Mess; $10@$11 for old and new Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 6⅞c.@8⅞c. for Hams and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues inactive at 5¾c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is quite heavy to-day; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is inactive at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Stock, 33,858 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	Aug. 1, '63.	July 1, '63.	Aug. 1, '62.
Clear	362	215	579
Mess	120,786	103,085	107,087
Thin Mess	6,409	4,790	4,972
Prime Mess	20,679	17,103	4,546
Flank	233	126	198
Prime	15,965	17,295	11,571
Rumps	1,006	792	1,262
Refuse Mess	18,066	13,400	6,821
Refuse Prime Mess	5,561		
Refuse Prime	1,612	1,594	1,662
Other Refuse	2,975	6,059	5,957
Uninspected	42,940	103,642	39,068
Grand total, bbls.	236,614	268,101	183,684

BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	8,452	10,801	5,815
Repacked Chicago do.	7,770	13,813	7,930
Railroad Beef	166	370	104
Refuse Mess	3,097	1,904	1,766
Other Refuse	1,213	1,350	1,065
Tcs. Prime Mess	621	1,251	2,259
Country Mess	9,083	9,496	178
Country Prime	937	1,037	65
Uninspected tcs.	50	84	
Uninspected bbls.	2,448	4,906	1,538
Grand total, tcs. & bbls.	33,858	44,961	30,710

SUGARS—Have been quiet, sales having been confined to small lots at previous quotations.

TALLOW—Sales 160,000 ℔s. at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls. at 43½c.@45½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy to-day. For Liverpool the engagements were confined to 40,000 bush. grain at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bush. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Hamburgh.
Damascus	Aug. 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 8	New-York	New-Orleans.
Hudson	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.

The European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* will close on Tuesday, at 5¾ P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus, via* Portland, will close on Thursday, at 12¾ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* will close at 10½ A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at........5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

6 F O R 15

DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14; and SIX FOR $15. SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

300 DOZEN HALF BUSHEL PEACH BASKETS, Stave, Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

NEW EVENING PAPER.

The NEW-YORK EVENING JOURNAL. Ready this afternoon at No. 11 Spruce-st. Newsboys, make money.

1,000 POUNDS OR MORE OF HOT-HOUSE GRAPES WANTED.—The above will be received in lots from 25 to 60 pounds per day, for cash. Call or address J. S. BARNES, No. 41 Park-row, Agricultural Office, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av., corner 37th-st.,) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

SAFE.—A GOOD SECOND HAND SAFE WANTED. Address, stating terms and where to be seen, J. L. M., Box No. 4,462 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE of Southern New-York will commence the Annual Session in its room, O. F. Hall, corner of Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

EXTRA FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, Choice Colors. 35c. per yard, formerly sold at 50c.

Also, 350 FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, at $3 50 each to close stock.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

OPERA FLANNELS. SCARLET AND AZULINE BLUE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BARGAINS IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS. AT 475 BROADWAY.

The balance of this extensive stock will be disposed of, irrespective of cost price, during the next week.

GEO. CARRY, No. 475 Broadway, late CHAS. STREET & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION! UNPARALLELED BARGAINS! CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard. 2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents. The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years. Also, Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods. Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LINEN GOODS. We will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 3, superior Barnsley table damasks, table cloths, napkins and towels, in new and elegant designs. Also, sheeting and shirting linens of every description.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at greatly reduced prices, a large and well selected stock of New Goods, suitable for family and housekeeping use. CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

COTTON GOODS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are offering at retail Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings of all the best makes at very reasonable prices. CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

WHITE GOODS.—Plain and Plain Swiss Mull Cambric, Striped, Figured and Plain Swiss Mull Cambric and Nainsook Muslins; also Organdies and Tarletans, embroidered in white and colors.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as cook; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, either in the City or country, by a neat, capable girl, as cook or general servant; is economical, willing, and obliging; an excellent washer and ironer, respectful and trusty; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DEsires a situation in city or country; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl desires a situation, in City or country, as first-rate chambermaid and waitress; is also an experienced nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children well; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; has good references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 East 14th-st., second floor, Room No. 8.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted, by a respectable young woman, as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country, and can give four years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; she is fully competent at her business; can give the best of City references. Call at 111 West 26th-st., top floor, back room.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., 20 years established, continues to keep first-class servants, for the City or country, of all nations; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed; also coachmen, farmers, waiters, &c.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also, German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD workman, a situation to run rotary or cylinder presses; satisfactory references given. Address S. H. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—A young married man, for the past two years an officer of the army, desires immediately a situation in some good house as assistant book-keeper, or a good clerkship. Can furnish the best of reference as to character, etc. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man with good City and country references; has over two years' references; left last employer on his departure for Europe. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation by a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and a good steady driver; the best of City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 151, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN in the City or country. Understands the care of horses, &c. Address C. H. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A DOMEStic dry goods commission house, who can also act as salesman. Best references required. Salary $800. Address Box No. 4,399 New-York Post-office.

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT WAITer by a gentleman living for the Summer at New-Brighton, Staten Island. A good character from the last place required. Apply to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

A WAITING MAID.—WANTED, A WAITING maid, (French preferred,) to go to Newport with a young lady; must be a good sewer, understand dressing hair, and understand her business in every respect. Inquire at the southwest corner of Clinton and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn.

A COOK, LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid wanted.—Two Protestant girls for a private family in Yonkers; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the other, chambermaid and waitress; must have good references. Address L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two young women (Protestants preferred) to go a short distance in the country—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; must have good references, and be fully competent. Apply this day, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 150 West 47th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, fully competent, as family seamstress and child's nurse, to go a short distance in the country. Apply this day, at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as a nurse and seamstress, a Protestant young woman, either Scotch or German, with good references. Inquire to-day (Tuesday), at No. 62 10th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED A NURSE FOR AN INfant one month old. Best of city references required. Apply from 9 till 12 M. at 130 West 14th-st., New-York.

LAD WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE.—An intelligent and active lad, whose parents reside in the City. Compensation small. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, A lad, from 16 to 17 years of age. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS SAW makers and saw grinders if they can come well recommended as good workmen. None others need apply. Address Box No. 2,286 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863, At 10 o'clock, A. M., PRIZE GOODS, From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE, BREEZE, CLARITA, DIANA, GIPSEY, JOHN WESLEY, NEPTUNE, AVON, BROTHERS, DART, EAGLE, JOHN WILLIAMS, SINNET, SEA BIRD,

consisting of Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine, &c. Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO, At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 40 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS. ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E. in diamond, W & C6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 12 o'clock, bay horse 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind, and gentle in single or double harness; good coupe or family horse. No top wagon, Germantown rockaway, top buggies, six-seat rockaway, four-seat park wagon, city built; no top box wagon, single and double harness, saddles, nets, &c., &c.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings. Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVing been stolen from the subscriber, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, viz: One note of Timothy Langdon to Wm. R. Lewis or order, dated July 15, 1856, for $1,000; one note of John Healey to Naugatuck Savings Bank and Building Association or order, dated January 2, 1854, for $4,800. JAMES SPENCER.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, BETWEEN 10th and Prince sts., either in a stage or in Broadway, a small gold hunting-cased watch, of American manufacture, with chain attached. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it with EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor of the Globe Ins. Co., corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, ABOUT 8 o'clock, in one of the Central Park, 10th-av. and West-st. cars, going down, between 21st and Morton sts., a roll of money, containing $161, new greenbacks. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at BAKER, WELLS & CO.'S office, corner of West and West Houston sts.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A REspectable business man, or man and wife, in an old established cash business, widely established in City and country. The duties are light and no night work required. To take a full interest. To any respectable business person with a small cash capital, this will be found a safe and good opportunity without risk. For further particulars apply at the Real Estate and General Agency Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—The article of great use and necessity in every family, very cheaply made, yielding extremely large profits, and whereby a great deal of money can be made.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—EXCELLENT LOCAtion, near Broadway, handsomely fitted up and furnished; long lease at low rent; doing a large money-making business, and offered low on easy terms.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING and carpeting, in value say $15,000, in exchange for good City residence and some country property, free and clear, and desirably located. Address Box No. 4,278 New-York City Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE ATTENTION OF manufacturers and capitalists is called to the best made chimney for kerosene lamps ever invented. Call and see it in operation at our office.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-SORrel saddle-horse, 14½ hands high, belonging to an army officer, to be sold at a bargain; well adapted for ladies' use. Apply to Mr. E. PLATO, No. 359 7th-av., near 33d-st.

TO INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF FOREIGN PATENTS.—A gentleman of this City, who has resided some time abroad, and who has been engaged in negotiating patents in England and on the Continent, will return to England about the 15th inst. He has large facilities for disposing of inventions of value, and will be happy to make arrangements with parties requiring such services. The highest references will be given, if required. Address Mr. HOYT, care of S. D. Law, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 21.

BOYS AND GIRLS DELIGHTED WITH the patent cantering horses. Health and fun in every family having one. The interest in these horses will continue, for the reason that the rider can go faster and easier than to go on foot. They are propelled by the weight of the riders. All sizes from two year old cavalry to the size for adults.

STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice to all parties holding CERTIFICATES FOR TEMPORARY LOAN OF UNITED STATES NOTES, the interest upon which has hitherto been paid in gold coin at the expiration of each period of six months from the date thereof, that after the expiration of the several periods of six months now current, such interest will no longer be payable in gold coin, but in United States legal tender notes.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Gold for duties at current rates. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates, U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN. OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription. Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. For sale by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—The books of this Company, organized under the Manufacturing and Mining laws of the State of New-York, are now open at their office, No. 23 William-st., for receiving subscription to the Capital Stock.

The property of the Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, at the base of the Eastern Chain, or Snowy Range, of the Rocky Mountains, six hundred miles west of the Missouri, or six days' travel from the City of Atchison, on that river, and consists of 160 acres of land, a tunnel claim of two thousand feet in length, intersecting no less than fifteen veins of gold-bearing quartz; also a surface lode of exceeding richness, nine hundred feet long, on which there have been sunk two shafts, 40 and 70 feet, and the ore taken from them, assayed by Messrs. Booth & Garratt, of Philadelphia Mint, proving very rich, and promising returns for the investment of capital equal in magnitude to those of California or Nevada.

The selection of this mining property was made under the personal supervision of William Petherick, Esq., the well-known mining engineer, and Prof. Charles P. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Mines for the United States.

THEODORE HYATT, President.
EDWARD T. LATHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the Coupons due October 1st, 1857, of the first mortgage bonds on and after August 10, 1863, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the Bondholders in New York and elsewhere, Coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz: from 10th August to 10th September, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall street, Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.

Dated July 27, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, [illegible], 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CIN. RAILROAD CO., (As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, fifteen Bonds, numbered as follows: 267, 177, 58, 424, 256, 485, 67, 397, 208, 555, 490, 480, 561, 358 and 129 for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, where they will be paid at par and interest, on presentation before Nov. 1, 1863, after which time interest will cease.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, L. H. MEYER, Trustees.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OF 2 YEARS' regiments, who have not closed their ordnance and pay accounts, can have the same properly adjusted in the Department at Washington by experienced men, by applying to

SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York. No. 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av., cor 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. PARTICIPATING INSURANCE. OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO., No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)........$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863........778,772 23
LIABILITIES........27,148 64

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June, ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug. 3.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OR RENT their houses this coming Fall will please send in their directions as soon as possible. The usual brokerage of 1 per cent. on amount of sale is charged when a sale is effected, otherwise there are no charges.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for a house and lot in Brooklyn, Eastern District, or a small farm or country seat in this vicinity, the desirable two-story and attic brick house No. 9 Watts-st., New-York. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, residences, and every variety of real estate, in City and country, for sale or exchange on most reasonable terms. Also sale and negotiations of all kinds of business, partnerships, loans, bonds, &c.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden house under glass, 43x30 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: Peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass-houses built on the most approved plans; modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x60, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 30x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2¼ MILES FROM the Ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Passaic River, (Dundee Lake,) about one and a half miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad station, at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the Passaic River. The house is large and convenient; also, barns, carriage-house, &c. There are 18 acres of the best quality of land, 4 acres of which is an apple-orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees. Apply to

S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 9 White-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A nice two-story new frame house, No. 133 West 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., adjacent to the cars and Central Park; has gas and Croton. Will be leased for 5 or 7 years at $300 per annum, including ground rent, or will be exchanged for a small farm and house, situated on the line of the Erie Railway. For further information apply on the premises, or at the Erie Buildings, foot of Duane-st., to H. MASTERSON.

A SCHOOLROOM TO BE LET—FOR FEmales only—situated between 30th and 36th sts., Broadway and 5th-av. Rent from Aug. 1, $15. Address R. L., Station G, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 65th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in the office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—UNADILLA RAWLINGS by HOMER A. NELSON, her Guardian, against AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS.—Summons.—To AUGUSTUS RAWLINGS:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess, at Poughkeepsie, on the 3d day of June, 1863, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 3, 1863.

H. A. NELSON, Guardian for Unadilla Rawlings,
ju23-law7wTu and Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. George W. Sergeant, of the town of Amboy, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August —, 1863. Creditors to appear before Hon. John C. Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

S. CROMWELL,
au1-law10wTu Attorney for Insolvent, Camden, N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 80 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 67, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 68, in the 12th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 3 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, AUG. 4, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 28, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance—City of New-York—Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for opening Central Park, confirmed February five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of October next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*—a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating a "Warehouse Receipt" issued by the undersigned in favor of Messrs. Bevans & Marshall, under date of July 10, 1863, for six barrels of molasses and sixteen hhds. sugar, imported on bark *Gan Eden*, as the property therein described cannot be delivered by us.

WARD & GOVE,
AUG. 3, 1863. Union Stores, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 29th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriages, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be 9 inches in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9½ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, twelfth of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

30,000 pairs of negro shoes (Brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to [illegible]

D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter, of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ......$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State-room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA	2,870	Grindell	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,160	Brooking	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,576	Pearce	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class ......$90 }
Second-class ......50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class ......35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'sy, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin ......$12[illegible]
Second Cabin ......[illegible]
Steerage ......[illegible]

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS,

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PARKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ......Saturday ......Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER ......Saturday ......Aug. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE ......Saturday ......Aug. 22

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin $80
Second Cabin 50
Steerage 30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

The trains of this road will be run on that day only as follows:

Leave James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M., from 34th-st. only.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½ and 9 o'clock, P. M.

Fare from Hunter's Point, to go and return, tickets good for that day only, TWENTY CENTS.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.
August 4, 1863.

FISHING BANKS—[illegible] CAUGHT DAILY. Running every day in the week, [illegible] except Sundays, [illegible] ISLANDER, Capt. [illegible] South 11th-st. [illegible] 7½; 28th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought-Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 443 Broome-st., New-York,
Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 161 9th-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 27 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,177 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a*,—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D.D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept. 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogue address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

ALL BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS in August at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, can secure good situations in stores, offices or banks. They will be trained into healthy manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. R. F. BUEL,
Providence, R. I.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

$100 TO $140 A YEAR.—BOARD AND instruction; English branches, French and music. Location healthy. Number 12—accommodations—four more only. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Norwalk, Conn.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. OGIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY—A SITUATION in a school or family, to teach higher English branches, Latin and music; best of references given. Address A. SHEFFIELD, No. 9 University-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 355 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN TAYLOR & SONS was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863, by the decease of Edmund B. Taylor. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them at the office, No. 384 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York, or their Brewing Establishment at Albany.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers will continue the business at the City of Albany and at their principal depots in New-York and Boston, under the firm-name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & SONS.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
WM. H. TAYLOR.

ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1863.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS [illegible] bers of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.

AUG. 1, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863.
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE.
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession.

The season opened on MONDAY, Aug. 3, with T. G. Wilkes' celebrated Drama, in 2 acts,
RAFFAELLE, THE REPROBATE;
OR
THE SECRET MISSION AND SIGNET RING,
which will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
To be followed at each performance by a
DANCE ......by ......Mlle. LOUISE.
The whole concluding with
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
TRYING IT ON.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 6[illegible]6 POUNDS!!
and
Measuring round the waist
6 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

This popular establishment will open
On THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1863,
With a beautiful and romantic play, entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST!
Full of interesting and novel effects, including the last European sensation,
A WALKING, TALKING PHANTOM!
Pronounced by all the Professors and *savans* of LONDON AND PARIS
THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC WONDER THE WORLD EVER BEHELD!
A VERITABLE GHOST.
Produced, regardless of outlay, by a COSTLY SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS,
Who have just returned from a successful European tour, are engaged for a limited period, and will appear in conjunction with a carefully selected company of FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES.
Box office now open.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 6:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:[illegible] A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains. Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:[illegible], 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:39 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains 6:20 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 4:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1863, trains to and from New-York, will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Leave Long Branch at 7:00 and 11:10 A. M.
Leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M.

RETURNING,
Leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York.

A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M.

A freight train will leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER-TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West. Arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay-street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens' West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House, Cairo and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 o'clock A. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st., at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st., at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Dey-st., at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER [illegible] leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ......MR. WM. WHEATLE
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
TENTH WEEK! TENTH WEEK!
HOUSES STILL CROWDED,
CROWDED, CROWDE
with
ADMIRING AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
132,000! 132,000!
persons having witnessed the Grand Romantic Drama, by John Brougham, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
pronounced the
BEST PLAY OF MODERN TIMES.
MR. COLLINS,
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original creation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, C. Kingsland, &c.; Mesdames Ponisi, J. H. Allen, L. R. Shewell, &c., &c., &c.
Complete and splendid
GRAND BALLET.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.
ORIGINAL MUSIC under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE
and
MR. MARK SMITH.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
of
MR. SETCHELL.
And the Comedy Company, which will appear TO-NIGHT for the
BENEFIT OF
T. B. JACKSON,
Treasurer.
When will be presented for the twentieth time
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, and Mrs. Floyd, in the cast.
Previous to which the roaring farce of
THE MUMMY.
SATURDAY,
BENEFIT OF
Mr. MARK SMITH,
When will be presented an attractive bill.

WINTER GARDEN.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4.
BENEFIT OF
MR. P. B. JACKSON.
TREASURER.
When will be presented (first time in 5 years) the laughable farce of
THE MUMMY.
Also Mr. Frank Wood's new burlesque of
LEAH THE FORSOOK.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, in the cast.
Box Book now open.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 1[illegible]1 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 787 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION and a first-class table can be had, in a healthy and pleasant location on the Hudson, 20 miles from New-York. Possession immediately. Address COUNTRY BOARD, station C, Troy-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND board 11 miles from the City, on line of Erie Railroad, 30 minutes to City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SEWING MACHINES.

MME. DEMOREST'S ENTIRELY NEW and much improved $5 Running-Stitch Sewing Machine, for hemming, tucking, running up seams and gathering on all the various materials, such as calicoes, delaines, alpacas, bareges, shirtings and sheetings, etc., etc. Works on an entirely new principle; uses a common needle; very easily understood, and not liable to get out of order. Sent anywhere, with full instructions, and free of express charges, when the amount is sent with the order, or may be collected on delivery. Address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New York. Do not fail to ask for Mme. Demorest's Improved Machine. Splendid chance for agents. Half the amount paid us for the former machines will be allowed in exchange for the improved machines, when returned to us free of express charges.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER EIGHT.

An invaluable portion of the Metropolitan Police at all times, and especially in such emergencies as arose during riot week, is the

DETECTIVE FORCE,

which is organized with JOHN YOUNG as Chief, H. B. Mosse, Clerk, and the following force: Messrs. Bennett, McCord, Farley, Rosch, Radford, Smith, Slowey, Dusenbury, Macdougal, Elder, Eustace, Wilson, Kelso, German, Keefe.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the requirements for a Detective are more than ordinary intelligence, shrewdness and sagacity, and an unlimited and unfailing supply of courage. The work performed by the force named, more than sustained any claims that might be made for the possession of all these qualifications.

Their duties began at the very outset of the riot, which those of the force living up town had early indications of. They mingled with the mob, ascertained their feelings and purposes, and at once, on this information, hastened to headquarters, giving reliable information, on which the prompt, intelligent and effective movements were based.

The operations of this Department can only be spoken of generally, as it would be adverse to its efficiency to detail the many moves adopted by its members to perfect the duties upon which they were sent. But during the riots they were incessantly occupied, night and day, getting for the four days and nights no rest, and being constantly on secret service or acting as scouts and guides for the military and Police in their different dispositions. Chief YOUNG, in reviewing the conduct of each individual member of his command cannot name one who did not discharge his duty thoroughly, faithfully and courageously. It must be remembered that it was theirs to go into the infected districts, penetrate to the very heart of the mob, and be where identification would have been followed by a horrible death. They went disguised in all ways, now as laborers and again as rioters, sometimes on horseback, sometimes driving hacks and carts, and often were part and parcel of the lawless.

On several occasions the members of the force were suspected as "KENNEDY's spies," and nothing but a bold front, earnest denial, and prompt coöperation with the mob saved their lives.

On many occasions, while walking through the riotous crowds, they would evade suspicion by going as though on business, to dwellings, ringing the bells, and entering. On getting inside they explained the exigency, and waited there till it had passed.

All the designed movements of the rioters toward the lower portion of the city were ascertained by the detectives, and the prompt information brought to headquarters enabled the Commissioners to meet and defeat them.

Detective SLOWEY was the only one of the force injured. He was in the heart of the riotous district on the Second-avenue, and was identified and set upon. He made good fight, but was knocked down and badly beaten; regaining his feet he managed to get on to the steps of a house where he kept the mob at bay until the courageous lady occupying it opened the door and admitted him. He remained here until his howling assailants left and then again started on duty.

The telegraph communications, as we have heretofore stated, were cut off in several directions, and the Detectives had to convey the many messages which the destruction interrupted. This duty involved the greatest risk of life, but was always promptly and successfully performed.

During the sacking and burning of the different premises, portions of the Detectives were present, and "spotting" the ringleaders, would follow them afterward for hours, until they separated from their associates, and then pouncing upon them, would run them into the nearest Station-house. Thus many important arrests were made.

On Wednesday and Thursday, when the rioters took the shape of thieves, the detective force made visits to the different "Lushing Cribs" in Eighth and Fourteenth streets, some six places in all, and arrested about thirty noted burglars, thieves and garroters, of this and other cities, who were on hand to reap a harvest. The rascals were locked up until the excitement was over, and by this much property was saved.

At the fight at Pitt and Broome streets, between the military and rioters, where the latter were so fearfully slaughtered, the Detectives were prominent, having noticed headquarters of the mob and acted as guides for the military. It was the scene of the most exemplary punishment the mob during the four days received. But for the Detectives and their promptness on that occasion there would have been riot and pillage in the very heart of the City.

The mob which made the first attack on the Mayor's house, Fifth-avenue, was also accompanied by the Detectives, and word was conveyed by them to headquarters, which secured for the rioters the reception they had at Broadway and Amity-street by Inspector CARPENTER and his command. In this fight the Detectives—only three were together at any time—took a hand and did great execution.

During the riots this force was also occupied in giving information to the negroes in quarters threatened by the mob, and directing them where to find safety, in escorting citizens home through the infected districts, and in fact were ubiquitous and ever at work. One duty performed was visiting the different forts in the vicinity and conveying orders to those in command of the forces there.

After the riots were over the duty of the force did not cease, for they were required to discover the whereabouts of the stolen goods, and in this their services have been of the utmost value, and by them an immense amount of property has been recovered.

Although the detective force was not in many of the fights, its duties, as will readily be seen, were of the most important, constant and perilous character. It has covered itself with honor, and our citizens will recognize in it one of the most valuable, faithful and effective protectives to the peace of the City, and individual security. Only numbering fifteen, yet this force accomplished successfully and bravely an amount of work, of which the mention made gives but a glimpse.

Chief YOUNG, who was busily engaged at Headquarters during the riot, beside the direction of his command, had the additional labor of "Commissary of Subsistence" for the police, military, specials and refugees concentrated there. Those were unitedly over 5,000 to be fed daily, and so well did he manage, that not one but who had an abundance of everything, and all of the best, without confusion or discomfort. Some 50,000 gallons of coffee were furnished during his commissaryship, and he mentions that as an interesting fact that among the thousands congregating at headquarters, not a single case occurred where a party was under the influence of liquor. Chief YOUNG attributes this to the ever-ready and liberal supply of coffee, which was eagerly taken in preference to all other stimulants. He was efficiently aided during the arduous days and nights, in this new branch of business, by Sergeant LEFFERTS and assistants, of the Fourth District Court, and Officer WEED, of the Superintendent's Office, both of whom were unwearying.

The record of the Detective Force affords no very thrilling incidents, notwithstanding theirs were duties of constant hazard and of vital importance to the public. Chief YOUNG, whose fitness for his position has been fully manifested, intelligently directed their movements.

Chief YOUNG has fully proven his capacity for the important position he holds, and the detectives, guided by his intelligent and cool judgement, have made for themselves an honorable prominence and representation.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER ALABAMA WITH YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

The U. S. steamer *Alabama*, Capt. NICHOLS, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Domingo, W. I., with the yellow fever on board. She was immediately put in Quarantine, and, on Admiral PAULDING being informed of the fact, he instructed the commander of the U. S. steamer *Magnolia* to proceed down the bay, and to take on board the convalescents and the healthy portion of the *Alabama's* crew, who were immediately provided with clean clothes, bedding, etc. The *Alabama* reports all quiet at St. Domingo, no pirates having been seen in that neighborhood for some time. The following is a list of the *Alabama's* officers:

Commander, E. F. NICHOLS; Acting Master, H. B. Williams; Acting Ensigns, W. L. Powers, W. B. Cobb, Clinton Wiley and Sidney Hall; Captain's Clerk, John H. Hubbard; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. J. Hosford; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Higginbothem.

MEN-OF-WAR'S CREWS ORDERED AWAY.

Instructions were received by Admiral PAULDING yesterday morning from the Navy Department, directing him to dispatch at once to Philadelphia a large draft of United States sailors, to be distributed among men-of-war about to prepare for sea there. The men are picked and have been selected for important duty.

THE FIRST OF THE SECOND BATCH OF MONITORS AFLOAT.

The United States iron-clad steamer *Canonicus*, the first vessel of the second batch of Monitors, which will commence on the completion of the first nine, was launched at Boston on Saturday. The vessels have been minutely described in these columns. They are longer, more formidable, and will be faster than their predecessors. The following is a complete list, with a statement of the condition of the vessels:

Name.	Condition.	Where.
1. Canonicus	Launched	South Boston.
2. Catawba	Ready to launch in 9 days	Cincinnati.
3. Manhattan	Ready to launch in 10 days	Jersey City.
4. Mahopac	Ready to launch in 8 days	Jersey City.
5. Manayunk	Ready to launch in 12 days	Pittsburgh.
6. Oneota	Ready to launch in 11 days	Cincinnati.
7. Saugus	Ready to launch in 6 days	Wilm'g'n, Del.
8. Tippecanoe	Ready to launch in 10 days	Cincinnati.
9. Tecumseh	Ready to launch in 8 days	Jersey City.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

Liability of Vessels Proceeding to Neutral Ports to Load for Blockaded Ports—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing certain correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Consul at Nassau with the Department of State, and submitting for my opinion the question suggested by the Consul at Nassau, viz.: Whether the act of dispatching an American vessel to a neutral port, in ballast, though its ultimate destination as a blockade runner is all but certain, is an offence against the laws of the United States, and for which arrests may be made, and parties concerned in such enterprises may be prosecuted, and, if convicted, punished.

The second section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chap. 195, to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, enacts that if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, *assist*, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, *or shall give aid or comfort thereto*, or shall engage in, *or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection*, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the Court.

The act of dispatching an American vessel from any port of the United States to a neutral port in ballast, with the purpose of taking in cargo at that port and running the blockade therefrom, would, in my opinion, bring the person or persons so dispatching her within the penalties of the above cited section, if the vessel, in the execution of that purpose, actually ran the blockade. This would be an overt act of assistance, or aid and comfort to the rebellion, such as the law prohibits. To secure the conviction of the person or persons who dispatched the vessel it would of course be essential to prove the existence of the guilty purpose in so doing.

I am also of opinion that the act of dispatching an American vessel to a neutral port, in ballast, with the ascertained purpose of taking in cargo at that port and running the blockade therefrom, would subject the person or persons so dispatching her to the penalties of this law, if, in pursuance and in execution of that purpose, the vessel actually attempted to run the blockade, but in the attempt was captured or otherwise prevented from so doing by a blockading vessel.

The question whether the mere act of dispatching an American vessel to a neutral port, in ballast, for the purpose of running the blockade therefrom, not followed by an actual running or attempt to run the blockade, would, of itself, constitute an offence within and punishable by our criminal statutes, deserves careful consideration. The second section of the act of the 17th of July, 1862, provides comprehensively enough for the punishment of the offence of actually inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in rebellion or insurrection, or of giving aid or comfort thereto, or of engaging in or giving aid or comfort to an existing rebellion or insurrection, but it fails to include the class of acts which, whilst done with *the intent* to do these things, do not of themselves amount to actual assistance, or aid and comfort to the rebellion or insurrection.

The question then is whether the act of dispatching an American vessel from a port of the United States to a neutral port, in ballast, with the ascertained purpose of there taking in cargo to run the blockade, of itself amounts to actual assistance or aid and comfort to the rebellion, within the statute. I think it does, for this reason; such a vessel started from an American port with intent to run the blockade, would in my opinion, be subject to lawful capture as prize of war from the moment she left that port. It is a well settled principle in the law of blockade that the act of sailing with an intent to break a blockade, is deemed a sufficient breach to authorize confiscation. From that moment the blockade is fraudulently invaded, and the vessel is liable to capture, without reference to the distance between the port of departure and the blockaded port, or to the extent of the voyage performed. (3 Phil. 390-400, and cases cited. 5 Cranch, 342-9 ib.; 440 Story J.) Whether a neutral vessel, proceeding from one neutral port to another neutral port, with intent there to take in cargo, and from thence to run the blockade, is liable to capture and condemnation before she reaches the port at which she is to receive her cargo, it is not necessary now to decide, although from the language of Lord STOWELL, in *The Jonge Pieter*, (4 Rob. 59,) I infer that such was his opinion. But however this may be, he distinctly asserts, in that case, that if a subject of the blockading country ship goods to go to the enemy *through a neutral country*, they are liable to capture and condemnation. For, as he says, "without the license of Government, no communication, direct or indirect, can be carried on with the enemy. * * * * *The interposition of a prior port makes no difference; all trade with the enemy is illegal, and the circumstance that the goods are to go first to a neutral port will not make it lawful.*" Of course, if the goods shipped on such a venture may be condemned, a vessel started from a port of the blockading country with the intent to take in cargo at a neutral port, and from thence run the blockade, and thus to hold illicit intercourse with the enemy, is equally guilty and liable to capture and condemnation.

If, then, an American vessel, starting from an American port, in ballast, with such a purpose, be a lawful prize of war, it follows that, from the time of her departure for the neutral port, it is as much the duty of our cruisers to capture her as if she were actually entering a blockaded port with full cargo. And the moment she is placed in this predicament, the persons who dispatched her on her guilty errand became liable to the penalties of the second section of the Act of 17th July, 1862. For, whenever the vessel they have started is in such a position as to impose on our cruisers the duty of arresting her voyage by her capture, then these persons have actually and materially assisted the rebellion by adding to the duties of our cruisers that of pursuing and capturing her, which involves necessarily their withdrawal, for the time, from other service. If necessary, it would be easy to illustrate in a variety of ways the effective assistance which might be rendered to the rebellion by the mere act of dispatching vessels, in ballast, to neutral ports, with the ultimate purpose of running the blockade. The right, and consequent duty of capturing such vessels off our coast, before they reach the intermediate neutral ports, might well give so much employment to our navy as to diminish its effectiveness elsewhere, or require a considerable addition to its force. To create this necessity, would, in contemplation of law, be to assist and give aid and comfort to the rebellion in a form only less aggravated than the actual fitting out of vessels-of-war for rebel use. And of this offence within the terms of the statute I have cited, are those persons guilty, in my opinion, who dispatch American vessels in ballast, from our own ports, with intent to stop at neutral ports, and, after there taking in cargo, from thence to run the blockade. The unlawful purpose being established, the offence is committed whenever the vessel shall have started on her voyage, whether it be consummated at the blockaded port, or be arrested after she has left, or before she has reached the intermediate neutral port. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TITIAN J. COFFEY,
Attorney General, *ad interim*.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 1.

The week now closed has been duller for business than any other of the season. Money easy.

Receipts of treasure, since the sailing of the last steamer, $1,650,000.

Atlantic Currency Exchange sells to-day at the rate of 23@27 ℘ cent. premium for gold in New-York.

Sterling Exchange 46 ℘ cent. premium for 60 day bills.

Legal tenders sell for 75c.

Frauds have been developed in the Empire Warehouse, which are traced to A. S. GARTHWAITE, Chief Clerk, and Under Clerk LAYNE, who colluded in signing duplicate receipts for goods in store, using the duplicates to borrow money. The total indebtedness against the clerks and warehouse by these frauds amount to $160,000, with assets discovered sufficient to pay half the loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Orizaba*, Capt. FARNSWORTH, sailed for Panama at 10 o'clock this forenoon, carrying 79 passengers, and $640,000 in treasure for New-York, and $215,000 for England.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, August 3.

The running races on the Saratoga track commenced to-day. First race, mile heats, sweepstakes for three year olds, two started, J. W. WILSON's b. f. *Lizzie*, 2, 1, 1; J. S. WATSON's b. c. *Capt. Moore*, 1, 2, 2. Time, 1:29¾, 1:32, 1:30¼. Track, 207 yards short of a mile. Second race—two mile dash—WELDEN's b. f. *Sympathy*, late *Edgar*, 1; MORRISSEY's b. c. *J. B. Davidson*, 2; REEDY's b. c. *Thunderer*, 3; LLOYD's b. f. *Echo*, 4. The races continue four days.

Arrival of a Prize at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 3.

Arrived ship *Banshee*, HAYDEN, New-York, for Matamoras, in ballast, a prize to steamer *Nipsic*, having been captured off New Inlet.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH N. Y. S. N. G., Col. F CONKLING, M. C., commanding, arrived in New-York last evening, at 11 o'clock. Company B, Seventy-first N. Y. S. N. G., Capt. STETSON commanding, tendered to Col. CONKLING an escort on their arrival. The notice of the parade being given at a late hour, prevented as large a parade as there would have been otherwise. Great credit is due Quartermaster ROOSEVELT, Seventy-first N. Y. S. N. G., for the action he took at such short notice.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Board met last evening and transacted the usual amount of routine business, the most important of which was the following:

The semi-annual statement of the Nassau Water Department was presented. It shows that, from Jan. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1863, the unexpended balance on hand was $14,764 94—expenditures, $18,605 14; in excess of appropriation, $6,280 13; balance, $2,438 93; amount in excess of appropriation, $6,280 13; less balance on distribution and extension, $2,438 93; deficit, $3,841 20. The communication was referred to the Committee on Water and Sewers.

The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of fixing the yearly salary of the first clerk in the Street Commissioner's office at $1,600, which was adopted.

The Mayor sent in a communication, stating that he had incurred an expense of $450 for the purpose of protecting the property of our citizens in anticipation of threatened riot. He asked the adoption of a resolution empowering the Finance Committee to cause the necessary amount of money to be borrowed. He likewise asked authority to offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of any person found guilty of incendiarism.

A resolution, authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward for incendiaries, was adopted by 17 ayes to one nay (Alderman MCLAUGHLIN.)

A communication was also sent in by the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Counselor to commence proceedings against the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company for the recovery of license fees due the City, with the object of making a case for the Courts for adjudication, on the ground that the City is entitled to the same fees as paid by the other railroad companies, regardless of the length of the route. He suggests that the company be compelled to comply with the ordinance upon the subject. The communication was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Alderman WHITNEY, (Dem.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on the following resolution offered by Alderman STRONG at the previous meeting, and which was then defeated by 7 ayes to 10 nays—a strict party vote—the Democrats voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the life of our nation is of paramount importance, before which the lives and property and sufferings of individuals sink into insignificance; that to sustain our Government effectively, willingly, cheerfully, is our first, our highest duty, and that duty can be best performed at the present crisis by filling up the ranks of our armies in the field.

The resolution was offered in connection with the report of the Committee appropriating one million of dollars for relieving men with families from the draft.

The motion of Alderman WHITNEY prevailed, and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Board soon after adjourned.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED AT THE ATLANTIC DOCKS.—During the prevalence of the recent riot in New-York, a body of men collected together in the vicinity of Atlantic Dock, about dusk on the evening of the 15th July. The number increased until there were from 100 to 200. Some time after dark they proceeded in a body to the vicinity of the grain elevators in the Basin, and making an assault with stones drove off the few men who were employed to guard the property. The mob then proceeded to set the elevators on fire—the object they had in view, and then left. A large amount of property was destroyed, all of which was insured. The insurance companies declined to pay the insurance, and the owners now apply to the City of Brooklyn for redress. Messrs. S. FANCHER & Co., the proprietors of one of the elevators, filed their claim for damages in the Comptroller's office yesterday. Their entire bill amounts to $106,300, including building, machinery, grain, &c., with interest on the whole sum. In addition to the above, the Atlantic Dock Company present a claim of $19,500 for the destruction of the steam-dredging machine *Oneida*, burning of the middle pier, mud scows, &c. The elevator of Mr. W. B. BARBER, which was destroyed at the same time, is valued at between $25,000 and $30,000. This claim has not as yet been presented. The whole amount of damage for which the City will be responsible will not be much less than $150,000.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—IGNATZ RADSKY, tried and convicted at the April term of the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of SIGISMUND FELLNER, the diamond merchant, was brought up yesterday for sentence. Counsel for prisoner moved an arrest of judgment, which was denied by the Court. RADSKY being asked the usual questions, stated that he was 22 years of age, born in Breslau, Prussia, a bookkeeper by occupation, and that he was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted. He addressed the Court at some length in explanation of the manner in which he left FELLNER's company at South Ferry, which was the last time he saw him, and expressed the belief that the murder was committed by Miss ALBERTINA PFLAUM, who committed suicide after her arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the commission of the foul deed. The Court then sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 22d of September, 1863. RADSKY was then removed to the jail. The case will be appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CONEY ISLAND.—A man named CAREY was shot on Sunday by the keeper of the Red House on Coney Island, the result of a quarrel between them. CAREY, in company with another man, drove on the road over the meadows which runs past the Red House. The proprietor made use of some insulting expressions, as alleged, when CAREY assaulted him. The proprietor, who is known by the name of JOHN, then got a musket and fired, the charge taking effect in CAREY's abdomen. The wound is considered serious. CAREY was conveyed to the City Hospital. JOHN had not been arrested at last accounts.

SUN STROKES.—PHILIP MCNAMARA was brought to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house yesterday in a state of insensibility, occasioned by the heat. He died in a few minutes after being brought in.

MICHAEL NAREY was prostrated by the heat in Ryerson-street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—The remains of ISAAC T. WHEELER, who was killed in Myrtle-avenue on Friday night last, were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, accompanied by the Fire Department generally. The deceased lost his life by being run over by a fire engine.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman aged about forty years, was found drowned at Bay Ridge, yesterday morning. She had on a calico dress, white stockings and Congress gaiters. A porte-monnaie was marked "No. 100 Hester-street." A verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered by the Jury.

Funeral of Col. Abel Smith, Jr.

It seems but yesterday since the public buildings of the City of Brooklyn were draped in mourning, and its flags were at half-mast, in honor of the lamented Col. ABEL SMITH, who died while in the discharge of his duty.

At that time his son, ABEL SMITH, JR., was an officer in his father's regiment. Shortly afterward he entered one of the newly formed regiments, and was ordered with it to the Department under command of Major-Gen. BANKS. His previous experience and his aptitude in military affairs were soon evinced, and he was universally recognized as one whose future would be prominent.

In the storming of Port Hudson, while at the head of his regiment, striving nobly for the cause of his country he was shot dead.

His remains were brought home, and yesterday were buried at the Cemetery of the Evergreens, by the side of his honored father.

The services were held at his late residence, in North Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and were attended by a large concourse of people. The Fifty-sixth and Thirteenth regiments, of which latter his father was former Colonel, acted as the escort, and as the head of a long procession of citizens, who mournfully followed the body of the young, the fair and the brave to the early, but the glorious tomb.

Rebel Wounded at David's Island.

There are at the hospitals on David's Island 2,800 wounded rebel prisoners. They receive treatment and care as thorough and as good as are given our own soldiers. The medical and nursing attendance is provided by the Government and somewhat by private donation, and is in every respect such as the sick and forlorn should receive in a Christian country.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

DRAFT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. TOMPKINS & COMPANY, of No. 645 Broadway, are doing a large business in obtaining and furnishing substitutes. For $100 they insure any undrafted person from the draft; and for $250 they furnish any drafted person with a substitute.

[Advertisement.]

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY IN NEWBURGH.—Early Sunday morning, July 19, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Wallkill Bank, corner of Main and South streets, in this village. The burglars entered the bank rooms in the rear, by boring out a panel in the door and then reaching through and unloosening the iron bar by which it was fastened. They then attempted to break open the large iron safe in the money vault, by putting a charge of powder in the keyhole. The explosion partially blew off the outside plating of one of the doors, but otherwise they were no nearer their object than before, as the door still remained securely fastened. The concussion, however, was so great as to break the glass in the window over the street door, which so alarmed the burglars that they immediately decamped from the premises. Mrs. PHEBE CORWIN, who resides in the adjacent building, saw one of them as he was getting over the fence in the rear, and immediately gave the alarm. This was about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, but nothing has been seen or heard of them since, except that their carpet-bag, containing a full set of burglars' tools, was found by some of the girls in the old nursery, near the railroad, Sunday afternoon. The evident intention of the scamps was to remain in the bank all day Sunday, as they left behind them a plentiful supply of sandwiches. But, had they not decamped by reason of the two heavy explosion, they would doubtless have been discovered, as it is the practice of the bank officers to visit the bank every Sunday to see that everything is right. The robbers would have been in luck had they been successful, as the bank had in its vaults an unusually large amount of notes. But the failure of so bold and skillful an attempt has produced on the part of the officers of the bank a feeling of greater security than ever before; for, had the burglars even entered their large safe, they would still have had to open, before securing their prize, the money safe within, which is considered entirely burglar proof.—*Newburgh Press, July 23.*

The above Safe was manufactured by HERRING & Co., only makers of HERRING'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, COMBINED WITH PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. The most reliable Bankers' Safe now made.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for August, is a capital number, with illustrated articles on Physiognomy, Noses, Physiology, Ethnology, Portraits and Characters of prominent persons. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL, Northampton Mass., couples the most romantic mountain scenery with the best hotel accommodations; is easy of access, the railroad running through the town; and the charges moderate.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire, from Washington.—William O'Brien C. M. Walker, J. W. Brown, Dr. R. H. Speaker, A. Griffith and lady, J. O'Shaughney, W. Whelian and servant, F. P. Markham, lady and servant, P. Williams, F. Andrews, E. S. Steadman, G. B. Lyon, Major Smith, lady and servant, Mrs. S. Q. Frisbee and family, Miss D. Austin, S. S. Chamberlain, G. Parker, A. Moore, A. Edgerby, lady and child, J. R. and Charles Dodge, E. J. Forbes, R. Good, Mr. Bryant, D. Doty, and 17 in the steerage.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. J. Frith, Miss Esther Howe, T. T. Frith, S. S. Ingham, Ebenezer Bell.

In steamship Melville, from Havana.—J. Batson, J. Granman, J. Gill, J. Morgan, J. Eldredge, Pedro French.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 13 | Moon rises.. 9 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 10 | Gov. Island 11 59 | Hell Gate.. 1 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug 3.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Cahawba, Baker, New Orleans.

Steamers Mississippi, Baxter, Boston; W. Woodward, Cuncliff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Sardinia, (Br.,) Pendleton, St. George, N. B., B. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Barks George Marchand, (Pruss.,) Eschright, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Julia, (Br.,) Strickland, London, Thomas Dunham; H. M. Fox, David, Baltimore, G. Cobb; Sylphide, (Br.,) Henderson, Penarth Roads, J. Jackson.

Brigs Wm. Aitkens, Woodman, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; P. I. Nevius, Cole, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Tiefuy, Kingston, Jam., D. Starr; S. B. Johnson, (Br.,) Shaw, Jacmel, Boyd & Hincken; Jane, McLadlan, Lingan, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Prestissimo, Jones, Aspinwall, J. F. Jones; Baltic, Hooper, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Schooners Daniel Holmes, Holmes, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oak Ames, French, Bristol, L. Kenny; Rainbow, Smith, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Mattie, (Br.,) Cornelius, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; J. R. Gale, (Br.,) Parkhurst, Cayenne, Brett, Son & Co.; Eothen, Conley, Gibers, Miller & Houghton; Jas. Douglas, Johnston, Nassau, James Douglas; James Butler, Jolme, Norfolk, Metzer & Crowell; John Warren, Logee, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hardscrabble, Pickering, Gloucester, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Clinton, (Br.,) Reeve, Vera Cruz, Alexandre & Sons; Commerce, Daniels, Yorktown, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.; Red Jacket, Payson, Camden, Metcalf & Duncan.

Sloop John Adam, Halleck, Newark, H. S. Rackett & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Planet, (prize,) Ensign B. Van Voorhies in charge: was captured June 18, 125 miles S. of Mobile by the U. S. steamer Lackawanna. She is a side-wheel steamboat, about 400 tons burden, and has on board 675 bales of cotton and 125 barrels of turpentine, valued, together with the boat, at $250,000.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Sophia, Grumley, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Thos. Sparks, Inmann, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamship Melville, Ellis, Havana 25th July, at 3 P. M., with sugar to Whitney & Hathaway. Is in the Lower Quarantine.

Ship E. Bulkley, Ross, Leghorn May 27, passed Gibraltar June 12, with marble, etc., to George Bulkley.

Bark Ascension, (Fr.,) Pateau, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Jonas Phillips.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Erudite, Klooh, Leghorn 80 ds., with marble, rags, etc. to W. J. Pate.

Schr. Francis Connell, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to A. H. Reed.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Fish, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Surprise, Beers, Alexandria 4 ds., with hides to E. W. Leeds.

Schr. Charmer, Fuller, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to C. Goodspeed.

Schr. L. S. Williams, Chambelan, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. Walker, Bonner, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Sea Bird, Mott, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. C. Rowland, Newton, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Paddleford, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Pavilion, Langley, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Gavitt, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to L. Kenny.

Schr. Suwasset, Soper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Clayton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Carmelius, Driscoll, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. Falkenburgh, Wilbert, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Avon, Falkenburg, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Ships Queen of the East, America, Ts. Louis.

Barks Gitania, Nord America, David Cannon, Mary Lucretia.

Brigs E. Miller, Silenzio, Africa, Nellie Hunt.

Schooners S. J. Waring, Village Belle, Red Fox and Carleton.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamer Alabama, Nichols, from Cape Haytien, is detained in the Lower Quarantine.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 30.—The schr. Minnie Cobb, of Rockland, from New-York, with corn, for Rockland, arrived here last night leaking one thousand strokes per hour, procured two extra hands and proceeded, the wind being fair.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. bark Daniel Webster, Swift, Bahia; schr. Freeman, Malhiesen, Jeremie.

Spoken, &c.

Hanover—Hanov, schr., bound E., July 15, lat. 48 66, lon. 36 58.

Pauline—Prussian bark, from Swansea for New-York, July 26, lat. 42 16, lon. 56 51.

Louise—Prussian brig, from Swansea for New-York, July 28, lat. 42 52, lon. 59 55.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible], July 27, schr. Empire, Rence, arr. 27th, to [illegible]

[PER ARABIA.]

PERNAMBUCO, July 7.—Ship City of Bath, Cooper, fm. Callao for Antwerp, touched for orders; ship [illegible], from New-Bedford, for Honolulu, condemned.

Sld. 6th, U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, 2nd. S. 7th, ship Witch of the Wave, Bramhall, from Bombay for New-York.

Arrived from New-York—19th, Tycergus, at Gibraltar; 25th, Mersey, (S.) at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portland—22d, Charles Cooper, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—21st, Sicilia, at Bordeaux.

Sailed for New-York—22d, Deoda, from Belfast; William Sinclair, from Newry; 23d, Fortuna, from Shields; Dreadnought, from Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Atlanta, at Falmouth; Mariana, at Cette.

Arrived from Baltimore—Palermo, at Havre.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 3, CATHARINE J., wife of Oliver Steele, aged 50 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner Carlton-av. and Wyckoff-st., Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF
BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,
Loss of memory,
Weak nerves,
Horror of disease,
Dimness of vision,
Hot hands,
Dryness of the skin,
Loss of power,
Difficulty of breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the back,
Flushing in the body,
Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE
AID OF A DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For
purifying
the blood, re-
moving all dis-
eases arising from ex-
cess and imprudences in
life, chronic constitutional
diseases arising from an impure
state of the blood, and the only relia-
ble and effectual known remedy for the
cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt
Rheum, Pains and Swellings of
the Bones, Ulcerations of the
Throat and Legs, Blotches,
Pimples on the Face,
Tetter, Erysipelas,
and all scaly
eruptions
of the
skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu.............$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla.........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the
reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results, its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; those having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment, for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical-Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel, the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.